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שם תיק יהודי מצרים
מזהה פיזי חצ-2563/10
מזהה פריט: 000ls5y
כתובת: 2-120-3-9-3
תאריך הדפסה 27/09/2016
יהודי מצרים
7
2563/10
מדינת ישראל
ארכיון המדינה
חץ
משרד החוץ
2563/10
8/131 ג/

אגף החקר

אישי - כמוס	אנא קרא והחזר מיד

8/134/2

תאריך המפוצה: 29.12.52
תאריך הידיעה: 27.12.51
סס מיה: 47823
סס סידורי:

הנדון: חות דעת משפטית סגרית על אשרות הקמת רכוס יהודי סצריס.

סיב המקור והידיעה: מיספר; מזכיר הוועדה המיוצגת משעם משרדי תחון והמשפטים.

הערות האגף:

תפוצה: שה"מ, שה"א, מנכ"ל, יוה"ס, מכתל מכ"ר, היועץ המשפטי, מרכז מו"מ, מפ"ן.
(מחוזי מחתי משפטית - ?)

הובא לידיעת

המצאת ענין בחוסרו

מתן הערותיך:

תאריך ..... חתימה .....

מגיעת ברכושם של יהודים מאיפם נתיני ישראל תגרום למתעניותן
של המשלות תזרות כדי להגן על רכוש אזרחיהן היהודים.

מגיעת ברכושם של היהודים המצריים תפגע במורשת האוקה המצרית
הקובעת יחס שוות לכל מגישים המצריים ללא הבדלי דת כפי שמוסבר בסעיף
המליצי של האוקה: " המצרים שוים בפני החוק. הם נהנים מהזכויות
האזרחיות והפוליטיות במידת שוות ומייבים לבצע את מוכותיהם כלפי המדי-
נת במידת שוות ללא הבדל גזע, לשון או דת".

הכדונה למשל את אזרחותם של היהודים המצרים (דבר המאייב מקיקת
חוק מיוחד) על מנת לאפשר הערכת רכושם בהגובת להערכת מרכוש הערבי
בישראל, כזרמי לא תתקבל עייי רבים מרוחים ביחוסי מצרים אבדים שחשמוגו
יחת בחיי אחדיבת ואין כל תוכחה שבבדו במצרים -מולדתם זד היום חזת-
כן לא הוכח כי עזרו לישראל. נוסף לזת אסיון אשיוי של החוקה המצרית
אוסר הערכת פלילית של רכוש בחור עונשין. מצרים אינה יכולה להתעלם
מסיקולים מפשטיים אלת בשם שעשו כמה ממדיבות ערב, כיון שאפיד ידעת
לשמור על מקומו המבריא של האום בשייה.

בקיאת אעולות אגמול במצרים צריכה להיות מבוססת בנד רכוש אזי-
נת ישראל ואזרחיה בלבד אילת ורכוש זה שייך לאויב. אולם רכוש כזה
אינו בנמצא במצרים, כל הנמצא כאן הן ממורות אישראליות שחשרתו באמיות
ובממוסים לפי הוראות מועצת השלל המצרית בהתאם לחוק חבילאומי בנידון.

זה אשר למצרים בעצמם, אולם הדבר שונה באזור הכבוש המצרי בפלשתין.
אם יוכח כי שם נמצא רכוש השייך לאזרחי ישראל-שם דבר שאינני יודעים
עליו- נוכל לתקפיאו בדומה לתקפאת רכוש תערבים בישראל.

המועצה מסייעת בזה ומביעה את בכוכותה לעיוך מאקיים נוספים
בנידון בהם תדרש.

בכל חכבוד

יוסף אמריצה

אמנם ושיד רשמת

תקנית תהדיר לחקר ערבי:

1) ואיר רשמת הוא תיוסף המשפטי של ממשלת מצרים
ופל משמשת המצרי.

2) הוערת המשפטית של הליגת תערבית אניעה לפסקנות
דומות בפשלה זו.

3) אשר לפעבת שישראל רשאית לתקפיא את רכוש אזרחי
מדינות ערב הנמצא בתחום ישראל יש להעיר כי לכמו-
נים בעלי רכוש בישראל אין למשלת הלכנון נדידת
לתעלות בושיב הלכנוניים-ישראל את עכין סחרור רכו-
שם בישראל, אם לא יושג הסכם בנושא יש לתעביר את
תענין לוועדת האיזום. בדרישתם זו הסתמכו הלבנונים
על תכרזת בציבי ישראל כי לא קיים סכם פלשתי בין
ישראל ובין מדינות ערב ועל הצהרת 5 הפעצמות (מאי
1950) שכי אין רצות לאחר אצדדים למחרים רכוש אזר-
חיים של הצד השני" ( ) ועל תקדימים בצרפת ובסקו-
ווית אמריים.

יו-יס/יר.

ב- 16/2/1954 שלח משה שרת מכתב על הצטרפות מקים מדינת ישראל
ו מוצע מלכתחילה שהוא יישאר עם יתרת (השתלטות על הרכוש
הנטוש בקנדה ועשיה בשוויצריה) למשרד החוץ ולמשרד
(חתם מנכ"ל משרד החוץ 25/6/1954 בשם שר האוצר
משרד שרת)
(הסיבה שר-הוחל מנכ"ל משרד החוץ – כשהוא בשם שר האוצר

בלעדי הסדרים.

ב- 31 בינואר 1954 שלח נשיא המועצה הסדר על הצורך בלעדי הסדרים, ז"א מלא "לשון הקשר אחרון עשה בתוכן (שמחלה על כוונה ראשי הקיום בעולם שמחוץ) ולשלוח בתוך אחרון ועל לבסוף".

הצורך בלעדי הסדר הוא הסדר לשלוח השלום שלא ליש מקום שלא בשלום בקיום.

בשלוח השלום על בלעדי הסדרים הוסר כל ספק בדבר ההסכמה, כי הקיום בישראל יהא בשלום ובמנוחה בקשר בדבר ההסכמים אלה בדבר את ההסכמים בלעדי", וכיוון שהשלום הוא לפי הכוונה בתוכן. הצורך שבקיום עם אחד בעולם <u>בשלום</u> השלום כי ההסכמים שבקיום הוא את הצורך בלעדי הסדרים בתוכן. ז"א. השלום השלום בקיום שלום את שהוא על ישראל, אלא בקשרי הוא בכל בעולם שלום על הצורך הקיום בעולם. הסדרים הצורך

המחלקה למדינות ערב
דואר נכנס
1951
מספר 3377

אנקרה, 5 בנובמבר 1951

אל : ש.דיבון, מח' המזרח התיכון
מאת: בן יצחק, צירות ישראל באנקרה

הנדון : בית-דין הרבנות במצרים

לפי ידיעה פוסמכת שהגיעה אלינו השבוע, בית-דין הרבנות במצרים התחיל להשתמש בכל פסקי הדין שלו במשפט הבא :"בשם המלך פארוק, מלך מצרים וסודאן".

לפי אותו מקור, הרב הראשי ליהודי מצרים, חיים נחום, שלח מברק ברכה לנחאס פחה בו הוא אומר : "הקהילה היהודית המצרית מתפללת לאלהים שיעניק לעמם המצרי האציל הגשמת שאיפותיו הלאומיות בהנהגת מלכו השליט רם המעלה". במשובת נחאס פחה, ראש הממשלה המצרית מודה לרב הראשי ולקהילה היהודית ומברכם על כך שפסקי הדין של בית הדין ברבנות מציין את המשפט " בשם פארוק מלך מצרים וסודאן".

אני מקוה שידיעה זו תעניין אותך.

בברכה

העתק אל : המנהל הכללי
היועץ לענינים מיוחדים

MINISTRY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS
MIDDLE EAST DIVISION

8/131/48

26th August, 1948.

ARAB WORLD AFFAIRS
No.6

Special Issue
On
The situation of the Jews in Egypt, after May 15, 1948.

The following report is compiled from information published in the Egyptian press, and from the scarce news reports emanating irregularly from foreign correspondents in Cairo. It should be kept in mind that news censorship was imposed in Egypt on May 13, 1948.

Martial Law

On May 13, 1948, a Royal Decree imposed martial law over all of Egyptian territory, and appointed Mahmud al Noqrashi Pasha, the Egyptian Premier, as military governor, enjoying for all intents and purposes, unlimited powers. Thereupon, Noqrashi issued several decrees which came into effect on May 15. These included censorship on incoming, outgoing and internal mail, telegraph and telephone communications, wireless messages, etc. The Under-Secretary for the Ministry of Interior, Abdul Rahman Ammar, was appointed Director of Censorship; Ahmad Mortada al Maraghi (at that time the Director of Public Security) was made military governor for the Cairo Zone,(later replaced by Fuad Shirine); Abdul Khalek Hassuna, military governor for the Suez Canal Zone; and Liwa Ahmad Salem, military governor for the frontier areas (Misri 15.5.).

On the same day, May 13, the Italian School Buildings in Fuad al Awal St. (wartime internment camp for wealthy Italian residents), was made ready to house Jewish and Communist suspects (ibid.).

As of May 15, indiscriminate arrests of Jews have taken place in Cairo, Alexandria and the Suez Canal Zone. The first large-scale round-up of Jews began on May 15 at 03.00 Cairo time. Some of the people arrested had been placed under secret police supervision several days previously. Almost all of them were under 35 and had been more or less involved in, or suspected of pro-Zionist or pro-Communist activities. The arrests were made on basis of lists prepared beforehand by the Political Bureau (Ahram 14-16/5). A large number of Egyptian (Moslem) Communists were also caught in the round-up. British, Italian, French and other foreign residents of Jewish faith, were amongst those who were interned.

According to French official sources, quoted by the Paris newspaper "Le Monde", 17 French nationals were arrested and have been detained since May 16. In August they started a hunger-strike in protest, but gave it up on pressure from the French Legation in Cairo. Other sources indicate that the British Ambassador in Cairo had protested to the Egyptian Foreign Minister at the arrest of British citizens.

During the 24 hours which followed the declaration of martial law, 1000 Jews including 160 girls, were arrested in Cairo; 118 in Alexandria; (141 including 26 girls according to Ahram 19.5); and 40 in Port-Said (Misri 16.5.). On the following days and until May 30, at least 1000 other Jews - according to the lowest figures given by the Arabic press - were arrested in Egypt. The men were put in internment camps (mostly in the Huckstep Desert, 15 miles from Cairo,

and in the Abukir area, near Alexandria)[x]; the girls were interned in special detention camps under strong police guard.

Of other measures resulting from this martial law and affecting the Jews directly, the most important is the one putting Jewish property under government custody(Art.I of Proclamation No.26). This order officially applies to those who are interned or under police supervision. Subsequently the order was extended to include property of Jews presently residing (even temporarily) in Palestine. This order also applies to societies and companies, if one of their members resides in Palestine (Journal d'Egypte 22.7.)[xx].

Deterioration of situation since May 30

As the Palestine war brought new setbacks to the Arabs, a Gestapo-like atmosphere permeated by waves of anti-Jewish terror, embraced the country. Apart from the regular police round-ups, Jews were arrested and their houses searched on the basis of denunciations, unfounded suspicions, silly pretexts and often without any pretext at all, as it suited any policeman in the street.

The following are but a few quotations from the daily "Ahram", which reports regularly about arrests of Jews. Under the heading "Dangerous elements", it states:

"Passengers in a train, who were discussing the Palestine question handed a lady-passenger over to the police, because she had spoken up in favour of the Zionists" (Ahram 20.5.).

"On his way to the Almaza airport, a Jew was arrested and interned" (ibid.).

"A policeman on duty arrested a suspicious man. When the police searched his house, Zionist pamphlets were found"(Ahram 23.6.).

"The police arrested three Jews near the Mena House Hotel. After being questioned they were sent to internment camps" (Ahram 16.6.).

Two men were arrested late at night on the shore of the Nile. Taken to the police station, it appeared that they were Jews. When their houses were searched the police discovered Zionist and Communist pamphlets. Both men were interned"(Ahram 23.6.).

"A man was arrested while walking in a forbidden area. The police discovered he was a Jew. He had Zionist pamphlets on him and he was interned"(Ahram 30.6.).

"A secret police agent arrested a Jew in Khalig al Misri street. The man had the photo of the President of the so-called State of Israel"(Ahram 1.7.).

It is of course difficult to state, if these press reports correspond to facts. It is very doubtful, however, whether they were published only for propaganda purposes, in an endeavour to appease public opinion which has been continuously hepped up by an unabated anti-Jewish campaign which began long before November 29.

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x) It may be assumed that the internees enjoy some degree of comfort and that they are properly housed. Huckstep was a wartime American camp in the desert near Heliopolis; Abukir, near Alexandria, used to be a large R.A.F. base.

xx) Egyptian students of Jewish faith, studying in Switzerland (about 30), were affected by a decision of the Ministry of Education "to cut financial help from them" (AP 11.8.).

Subsequent events in Egypt, namely the blowing up of Jewish-owned stores, the sequestration of Jewish property and the riots which took place in Cairo between the 17 and the 24th of July(see below), should lead to the assumption that the Jews of Egypt live in fear under the permanent threat of indiscriminate arrests, or of mob violence which is liable to endanger their lives and properties.

No wonder, therefore, that already in June, stories of Jews attempting to commit suicide had appeared in the press (Ahram 18 &24.6. Misri 29.6.). Likewise, it is no wonder that Jews have thought it wise to donate funds to the Soldier's Welfare Fund. According to the "New York Times"(June 21), "Jews in Egypt have been donating money to the Government as anxious proof of their opposition to Zionism. Last week the Egyptian Government announced that Alexandria Jews had contributed $ 80.000 and the Jews of Cairo $160.000 (L.E.41.000 according to the B.E. 2.7.)to the Egyptian Soldier's Fund". According to the J.d'E. (26.6.) approximately 1000 L. were donated by the Jewish Community in Port Said.

The situation, however, still worsened after June. It is reported that Jews confined themselves in their homes, out of fear. Jewish girls, who had to leave their homes were crosses to escape aggression(Al Ayam 11.8.).

Blowing up of Jewish owned houses and stores

- On June 20, at dawn, twelve houses in the Harat al Karayime - district of Harat al Yahud (Jewish Quarter) in Musky, inhabited by Jews of the Karayite sect - were blown up as a result of two big explosions from charges of gelingite. 44 Jews, including many children and women, were killed and more than 55 severely injured. Several victims died under the debris. The Egyptian authorities, as well as the Egyptian press, tried to accuse the Jews themselves of the outrage. A report by the Director of the Fire Department to the Ministry of Interior concluded that the explosives had been stored inside the houses by the tenants(Misri 21.6., Ahram 22.6., J.d'E. 23.6. and B.E. 20.7.). Police investigations proved fruitless. More than one month after thebutrage the Parquet classified the case as one of "homicide without premeditation by unknown people"(Ahram 23.7.).

- On July 6th, high explosives (gelitinite) were accidentally found near the Sudan Government's Agency in Tewfiq Street, Cairo. The explosives were dismantled. The press suggested that the Sudan's Agency was the target. The fact remains however that the warehouses of the Jewish-owned drug-stores "Al Hayat" are located in the same building(Ahram 8.7.). In its issue of the previous day, Ahram(7.7.) had not failed to report that "investigators believe that the explosives have been placed there by Zionists..."

- A third criminal bomb-outrage occurred on the 19th of July, shortly before midnight(Cairo time). Charges of high explosives (apparently similar to those used in the Harat al Yahud outrage) blew up and seriously damaged the well-known Jewish-owned Cicurel Department stores in Fuad al Awal Street. About 500 shops, including the Metropole Cinema nearby, suffered damages. Three people were killed and 1 injured. Panic ensued. The air-raid alarms sounded and anti-aircraft guns went into action. Police cordoned off the damaged area for several days. The Prime Minister is reported to have told the press that the explosion was caused by an air-mine. The press, therefore, published lengthy reports stating that the bomb had been dropped by a hostile plane. "Eye-witnesses" accused a Jew, by the name of Jack Shamla, to have flashed signals to the enemy bomber. Shamla was consequently arrested. (He was released two days later). (Ahram & 22.7.). It is worthwhile mentioning that Hassan Rifaat Bey, the former Under Secretary of the Ministry of Interior, and presently the director of Cicurel Stores, in a Note to the Attorney General, opposed the conclusions of the official enquiry and affirmed that "the explosives had been placed outside the building, and not dropped from a plane as generally believed"(B.E. 24.7.).

- The fourth explosion took place on the 28.7. 1948 at 7 p.m. Cairo time, in the David Ades building and stores, Elfi Bey St. The explosion was caused by explosives planted on the first floor of the building. There was little damage. Four people sustained injuries. The explosion occurred after the closing of the premises (Egyptian Mail 29.7. & B.E. 31.7.). As in the previous outrages, Jews were charged with the crime. A Jew, formerly employed by the Ades stores, was arrested(Ahram 30.7.).

- Two other Jewish-owned Department stores, Gattegno, - Emad ed-Dine St.- and Benzion, - Mostafa Kamel Square-, were damaged on the afternoon of Sunday 1.8.48. by two violent explosions at 10-minute intervals. U.P. 3.8.). 28 people were injured. The police cordoned off the area. Ahram (3.8.) insinuated that Zionist elements might be responsible for the outrage. Contrary to the previous cases, however, no anti-Jewish rioting followed as the police were instructed to maintain order. Moreover, the Prime Minister assured newspaper reporters that the perpetrators would be arrested "whoever they might be". A 10.000 pounds reward was offered for information leading to the arrest of the culprits (P.E. 2.8.). This change in the Egyptian Government's attitude was apparently due to the growing uneasiness in official quarters following disruption of the city's economic life and/or as a result of warnings issued by the representatives of Foreign Governments.

The anti-Jewish and anti-Foreignner incidents

The Egyptian Censor seems to have been particularly eager to prevent the publication of news on anti-Jewish and anti-Foreigner incidents. A complete black-out on the news of the rioting was, therefore, imposed on the press. This explains the fact that not a single indication of mob excesses is to be found in the Egyptian newspapers, apart for a naive report in "Ahram" (22.7.) that "the question of public order was discussed at a meeting between the Egyptian Premier, the Under Secretary of the Ministry of Interior, the Head of Public Security and the Governor of Cairo."

Rioting, including murder, wide scale anti-Jewish and anti-Foreigner demonstrations (which reached a climax during the week of July 17th), apparently took place as a result of the bombing of Cairo by Israeli Air Forces on July 15. The population, inflamed by fanaticism and by official communiques on shadowy victories in Palestine, was quite deceived when it found out that "Zionist gangs" were able to hit back and hit hard. The responsible authorities, in their endeavour to create a diversion of public tension, remained passive in the face of the disturbances, and in some instances, even encouraged the furious mobs. At all events they sought to condone the excesses committed. The Attorney General's report on the Haas murder (see below), explained that the attack on Haas was made "at a time when the Egyptian population was under furious psychological conditions because of Zionist air raids on Cairo" (UP 14.8.).

The first indications of the disturbances in Cairo came through a dispatch from Washington published in the Palestine Post (21.7.), disclosing that "Stephan Haas, 53, Philadelphia businessman touring the Middle-East, was stoned to death in Cairo by a mob of angry Egyptians. His wife was roughly treated but not badly hurt, while a British family and an Egyptian accompanying the people were also injured". An A.P. despatch, also published in the P.P. 21.7., announced that talks had taken place between the British Ambassador and the Egyptian Foreign Minister, about regrettable incidents committed against British subjects following the blast of the "Metropole Cinema". (Censorship was so severe that the blowing up of the Jewish-owned Cicurel stores was always referred to as "the blast of the Metropole Cinema".). News came later of the murder of two Frenchmen: Henri Gaillard, coach of the Egyptian Boxing Olympic team, and Fromentail, wireless operator of the French Embassy, who were stabbed to death by a mob on or about July 20th(Le Monde 13.8.).

Regarding pogroms against Jews, there is no accurate information (again, because of the severe censorship prevailing in Egypt) except for the news published in the French press (Combat, August 12, Le Monde 13.8., France-Soir 17.8.) and in the Press Release No.3 dated 4th August, of the Israeli Press and Information Office.

The release reveals that "on Tuesday July 20th, in Malika Farida St., a large and organised group of Egyptians dragged the people from the tramways. All Europeans were robbed. Those suspected of being Jewish were attacked with great cruelty; some were murdered; some wounded by knifing and some blinded. The next morning three Rabbis were murdered in a Cairo slaughter house. It is estimated - the release goes on to say,-that 150 Jews were killed or disappeared and hundreds wounded during the attacks. At least 120 were brought to the Jewish Hospital and an unknown number to Government Hospitals".

It is not possible to ascertain whether the facts mentioned in the release are over-rated. Some confirmation is now available through an article in France-Soir (published in Paris) of 17.8.48., which speaks of large-scale street violence in Cairo and blames the Egyptian Government for it.

The above quoted Israeli Press Release states in addition that the police did not intervene to stop the killing. This is fully confirmed by the American protest to Egypt over the Haas case. A State Department Note to Egypt demanded a full explanation of the reports "that certain police officers had been unwilling to intervene". It also protested against "totally unwarranted and inexplicable efforts to prevent Mrs.Haas from communicating with the American Embassy in Cairo" (U.P. 27.7.). A Reuter despatch published in the "Continental Daily Mail" (15.8.), brings another confirmation about the Egyptian Government's responsibility and the indifference of the police in connection with the anti-Jewish and anti-Foreigner disturbances. The despatch reads as follows:

"Diplomatic despatches from Cairo indicate that there is no falling off in the general anti-Foreigner campaign and that the native population continues to be incited by the press to acts of violence or intimidation against all men who wear hats. It was pointed out in official circles in Paris that the Egyptian Government has powers under the state of siege declared on May 15 to censor the press, and therefore to exercise a restraining influence on these incitements. But nothing has been done, one French official commented, and the police themselves take the side of the ruffians when a foreigner is attacked."

The anti-Jewish press campaign continued in August. There are no indications, however, of physical disturbances and it seems that the government now wishes to avoid major incidents. The semi-official "Ahram" (3.8.) devotes an editorial to condemn terrorism and stresses that Egyptians were also amongst the victims of terror.
On the other hand the police started to consider seriously the necessity of preventing the recurrences of outrages. Thus, "Journal d'Egypte" (12.8.) reveals that the Egyptian police "discovered" stocks of arms and explosives in Cairo suburbs. It adds that information gathered concerning the recent explosions in Cairo have brought [illegible] suspicion to bear on a high Arab personality, living in the Cairo suburb (apparently the Mufti - Ed.). Another sign of change in Government's attitude is to be gathered from the fact that the military governor has abrogated the order confiscating the property of Lord Jorez, a wealthy Jew(B.E. 2.8.). Yet, it should not be inferred that the situation of the Jews has improved. On the contrary, it is to be assumed that the members of the Jewish community of Egypt will continue to serve as hostages in the hands of the local authorities, as long as the present conflict between Jews and Arabs is not definitely settled.

YBY/TsR.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Middle East Division

20.2.1946

7/131/4/17

The Situation of the Jews in Syria
(Appendix to Special Report No.6
of 20.5.1946)

Anti-Jewish acts resumed after short lull

The [illegible] to keep [illegible] anti-Jewish [illegible] not the Syrian Government. The local [illegible] authorities to [illegible] regime and anti-Jewish [illegible] Jews appear [illegible]. At [illegible] (24.2), the Anti-Colonial Youth [illegible], as well as [illegible], while [illegible] "Voice of [illegible]", described it as a Zionist invasion "Under Lies".

Private correspondence [illegible] who [illegible] to leave [illegible] whether the [illegible] there [illegible] with [illegible] Jews [illegible]. The [illegible] Arabic [illegible] to [illegible] Jewish [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] Jewish [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

(Financial assets of the above mentioned firms may be estimated at several hundreds of thousand pounds.-Ed.)

In the first phase of the anti-Jewish measures (from May 15 to August 30) Jewish assets sequestrated by the Government amounted to several thousands of thousand pounds. They included the property and wealth of :

-Societe d'Avances Commerciales.
-Societe Anonyme des Drogueries d'Egypte
-J.H.Perez & Co
-J.H.Perez
-Levo Perez
-Maurice Cohen, Administrator of Chamla Freres
-Alfred Lichtenthel
(Progres Egyptien 11.7)
-Chamla Freres (large Jewish-owned Department Stores)
(P.E.12.7)
-Marcel Messique Alexandria
-Jacques Abdu Shamla Tanta
-Aslan Barukh Tanta
-Elie Salim Nassi Mehalla al Kobra
(Ahram 9.8.)
-Henri Curiel
-Hezechiel Ibrahim Metalon
(Bourse Egyptienne 13.8)
-Societe Industrielle du Moyen Orient
-Mahlin David -Pt.Said-
(P.E.24.8)
-A.Cattegno (Ahram 27.8),
etc. etc.

It should be outlined that orders for sequestration of Jewish property were issued by Noqrashi Pasha, Egyptian Premier and Egypt's Finance Minister, under the provisions of martial law. These orders have no legal or constitutional justification. Martial law provides that property of "people interned or under supervision" is liable to sequestration. Therefore it is by an act of unilateral will that the military governor enjoys the right to get hold on Jewish property. Such a unilateral act is contrary not only to Constitutional rights but to International Law as well. Several Jews whose property has been put under custody are nationals of foreign countries.

It needs not much imagination to forsee the fate of Jewish property under the Egyptian Custodian. It is of common knowledge that a kind of permanent chaos exists in Government Administrations especially in the Finance Department, through incompetence and ill-administration . In order to prepare the Jews to what is held in stock for them, the press published reports that indemnities for the loss of life and property caused by Israeli air-raids were to be paid from sequestrated funds (Bourse Egyptienne 20.7.). "Akhar-Sa'a (11.8) suggests that indemnities to Egyptian police guarding Jewish premises against looting should be also paid from sequestrated funds. The paper alleges that , in Cairo alone, 4000 policemen were engaged in such guard duties. This is of course a deliberate lie. There have been no guard by police except AFTER the rioting and looting has taken place.Police only intervened in order not to let the situation go completely out of hands.

It is quite obvious that the Egyptian Government has pursued a deliberate policy aiming at disrupting Jewish-runned trade and economy. Most of the people whose property is sequestrated have no connection,from near or from far,with Zionism. Under no circumstances the Egyptian authorities are entitled to label them as "Zionists".

New outrage in Harat-al-Yahud

There have been no indication in the Egyptian press of further arrests of Jews after August. It seems that the authorities have given up the practice of mass-arrests because of the administrative work involved. Untill September 22 things seemed to be more or less quiet. The discovery by the police of large uantities of arms and explosives in a Cairo suburb were followed by secret investigations on which not a word is mentioned in the press, except for a flat denial by the Arab Higher Executive that the arms were discovered in the Mufti's house. Likewise Hassan el Banna, leader of the Moslem Brothers denied that his party was involved in the anti-Jewish outrages which occured from June to August. (Ahram 5.9.). Shch denials should however be considered as a tacit admission of guilt. It is to be recalled that following the anti-Jewish riots of November ,2,1945, Hassan el Banna also issued a denial that the Brotherhood had taken part in or were responsible of the rioting. (In Cairo's political circles the 2nd of November 1945 was commonly described as THE MOSLEM BROTHERHOOD DAY). The general feelings prevailing amongst Egyptian Jewry is that the Moslem Brothers have a large part of responsability in the recent anti-Jewish outrages.

On the 22nd of September 1948, a new outrege was commited against the Jews of the Harat al Yahud, in Cairo. Several houses in this quarter (at least four) were blown up by a heavy explosion. 27 people were killed and 62 injured, as a result of the explosion and the subsequent rioting that followed (AP 22 & 25.9.48). Police forces went into action against the rioters. No one was allowed into the quarter (AP 22.9) except official investigators in [illegible] Abdur-Rahman Ammar, Under-Secretary for the Interior, Salim Zaki, Commander Cairo Police and Saber Tantawi, Head of Public Security (Cairo Radio 23.9). The following day (23.9) helmeted police were reported to be patroling Cairo streets, as a state of emergency was maintained. An unusual large police force was kept in the streets to prevent disorders. Fifty policemen were place to guard the entrance of the Jewish quarter. [illegible] to identify p[illegible]ons [illegible].

The [illegible] outrage [illegible] much those of the [illegible]e explosions in the same district in June 1948 (see special issue [illegible]. Following the same policy that was adopted [illegible]n, the Egyptian authorities accused the Jews themselves to have commited the outrage. An official spokesman explained that ,about three ours before the explosion two Jews eac[illegible]g two sacks filled with explosives had been arrested emerging rom the Jewish quarter and taken into police custody. Investigations, the spokesman said, tend to the belief that "inhabitants of the Jewish quarter, fearing a police search of their houses, were attempting to get rid of explosives and arms in their possession an that presumably one of them was removing the explosives which caused the explosion" (AP 23.9.). As an explanation to the anti-Jewish rioting that ensued, the authorities claimed that "arabs who had rushed from the neighbourhood to the scene of the explosion were fired at, three of them receiving injuries" (Cairo Radio 23.9).

(Details on the explosion, the extent of the rioting and the reaction in Jewish circles are not yet available),. As far as the Jews are concerned it is natural that these outrages commited at short intervals, together with the moral and physical sufferances to which they are being permanently subjected, should broke their moral and render the helpless community wearilly awaiting for the day to come [illegible]y will be the next victims or else when they will be fortunate enough to leave their country of birth for never to come back.

Discrimination in establishment of Austrian Nationality: the law on Doctrine

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

כבוד המנכל,

קבלתי את המזכיר הסודי מס' 161 של המחלקה לעניינים ערביים מתאריך 17.12.61, ממנו נתברר לי כי הוועדה המתמדת לענייני פלסטין שליד הליגה הערבית דנה ב-2.12.61 בדבר עליית יהודי ערב לפריצת ישראל וכרכר תוך נכסי נפקדים המקפיא את רכושם של הפלסטינאים ושל אזרחי המדינות הערביות בישראל.

אשר לשאלת הרשות החליטה הוועדה המתמדת הנ"ל לנדוש ממדינות ערב לאסור על יהודי ערב לצאת את ארצות ערב ובמיוחד לאסור עליהם להמציא את כספיהם כדי למנוע העברת הונם לישראל. הציעה הוועדה לנקוט בפעולות מגמול במדינות ערב כנגד האוץ הישראלי הנ"ל.

בפעיית פעולות תגמול כתבתי המזכיר בהתאם לבקשתו של מנשה מרעי ניי אך המדיניות בממשלת אבראהים עבד אל-חמיד אחת, כי באשר כי בשתי המלחמות העולמיות הקודמות לא התחשבו הלוחמים בעקרון חופיות הרכוש הפרטי וכחוזי השלום כיוצאן, תכביזו פעיצי המאפשרים למדינה להקפיא, להחרים, למכור ולחמל את הרכוש, רביידי ורלוויידי, של אזרחי האויב. ערך רבוש זה נוכח אשאב מספר המיצרויים שמדינות לוחמת את הכנסת המדיניה תיריבה עבור תנוע שבגרם לה ולאזרחיה בהוצאה מסעולות מלחמה. ניתב סיפש רכוש אזרחי תאויב ערבות לישלום המיבריים אשר המריכות הלוחמות תוכעות את מרעותה.

נראה לי, כן, כי אוץ נכסי הנפקדים הישראלי מתאפן על יסודות הבאים:

1) ישראל משילה את האחריות למלחמת פלסטין על מדינות ערב ועל ערביי פלסטין.

2) ישראל תובעת מהערבים פיצוייה עבור נזקים שנגרמו לה עקב פלחמת זו.

3) ישראל מקפיאה את הרכוש הערבי עד לתשלום אצויים אלה. היא התריעה רכוש זה ועוקפת את ערכו על חשבון התיאים שהיא מקווה לקבל.

יש להוסיף עוד כי בפועה ירכוש ערבי מאכוזנת ישראל למני מיני רעש:

א) רכוש אזרחי פלסטין הערביים לשעבר המהוה את אחלק הגדול סן הרכוש המוקפא.

ב) רכוש אזרחי מדינות ערב בפלסטין בלומר רכושם של ציוניים-ישראלים, יהודים, מוסדים וכו'.

מבחינה תוקית רכוש זה תוא הרכוש היחידי שישראל יכולה במשתמע על פעולות מוסות הנהית בסתי המלחמות העולמיות. ישראל תוכרחת ציוניים מאויבית רשאית להחזיק אך ורק את רכוש מדינות ערב ואילו רכוש ערביי פלסטין, אינו רכוש אויב. תושבי פלסטין, כדרך זו אוא מהוה חלק בלתי נפרד של העליית של המליטים הערביים. בעייה זו הבה בתחום סמכותה של הוועדה של האוים פלא הצליחה עד כה בשם מתה.

נראה כי ישראל אינה מעוניינת לשחרר רכוש זה למרות הפגיעה של הממלכות הערביות של הוועדה המתמדת. קלי לציין כעין-כן כי איבה מבחינה בין רכוש אזרחי פלסטין לשעבר לבין רכושם של מדינות ערב. היא פוגעת את אזרחיותם של האזרחים משני הסוגים כאחידה אחת.

בקשתם אנגלת תגמול אינה דבר על כפי שתובר נראה מאבט ראשון. [illegible] הבינלאומי מעניין כיתן לכיצוע. אולם מדינות ערב יכולות להפעם למוק זה רק את רכושם של אזרחי מדינת ישראל חפרומה או [illegible]ין כן יכולות לתבעיק את רכושם של היתורים האמריקנים, הצרפתים, האיטלקים, הבלגים, הסוויים ותמיכנים הנמצאים בארצותיהם. [illegible] הדדית הלב, והמשבה, קטרי תדה ונשמה, אחדות המטרה וקשרים מסויים הקיימים בין יהודים אלה לבין ישראל.

./.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

The Minister of Foreign Affairs
Israeli Governament,
Tel-Aviv

June the 5th 1950

Dear Sir,

I beg you to read this letter for you can save thousands of lives. Ishall try to be brief.

I am originally from Russia but I lived in Egypt for forty years. The Jews and even the foreigners try nowaday to get out of the country. I received my quota for the U.S. and that is what happenned at the Alexandria Customs : My family (I have three yougsters) arrived at II a.m., the s/s Atlantic was due to leave at 2 p.m. An officer of the customs thoroughly searched our II valises. When he finished we had to open again for the inspection of another officer. Five officers in turn did the same job taking out piece by piece, tearing up seams, shoeas, hats,etc. but their first goal was attained. We lost the steamer. The officers repeated that there are many ships.

We had three Credit Foncier Egyptien (Egypt.stock) worth 20pounds each and we asked the officer whether we could take them with us. He said we shall see. Five hours later when they did not find money or gold they attacked the Credit Foncier.and the Maamour orderred that we go to prison. I pleaded that the Credit Foncier was not hidden and that I informed the officer of their presence and that I asked for permission to carry them with me. This was denied by the officer in question. I then added that these papers have no value out of Egypt they cannot be sold. I have the right to carry 100 pounds of money then these papers are coverred. But he said that I have no right to carry papers of value, and he sat down to make a report for the Police authorities. There was evident pleasure on his face, and the fact that I had a stroke and half of my body was paralysed did not call for leniecy. He kept on saying this Jew is going to Israel and is pretending to proceed tp America.

Iwass living in Egypt and Idid not know that they imprisonned for five years if money or gold was found. We and all the Jews in Cairo thought that if they found money they merely confiscated same. It is very important that you inform the Jews of Egypt through the radio that any infringement will make them liable for imprisonment. Many an emmigrants used to boast that he knows of a sure hiding place for their money or gold, but if they were concious of the fact that if found it will not only be confiscated but will also go to prison for five years,which means a sure death, they will be more careful. Any object that can be sold is prohibited. Only old raiments are allowed. New raiment, cloth by the yard, china, machinery etc. are forbidden unless a permit is obtained mentionning exactly what the emmigrant is taking out.

I regret taking your time but I felt it was my duty to save human beings from a hell of a prison.

Thanking you , I am, Sir,

Youre most faithfully,
Israel Hogan

Address:
I.HOGAL
64 Dogwood
Park Forest
near Chicago HEIGHTS
Illinois, U.S.A
U.S.A.

5/131 1/A

N.B: I WAS SAVED BY MY BROTHER IN LAW WHO KNEW THE GOVERNOR PERSONALLY. PLEASE DON'T MENTION MY NAME AS I HAVE RELA RELATIONS THERE.

PHONE 3392
JERUSALEM
P. O. B. 195

קליין ושות'
KLEIN & CO.

סלמון קליין
ירושלים
תיבת דאר 195

19.VI 49

4 - יוני 1949
בסיד 23122
תיק ת/ג/1351

מדינת ישראל

הקונסוליה באיטליה

ETAT D'ISRAEL

CONSULAT EN ITALIE

משרד החוץ
9 MAG 1965
24990

1009/IV

ROME, Via Reno 2

Téléphones: 864-761 - 864-126
Télégrammes: MEMISRAEL - ROMA

מדינת ישראל
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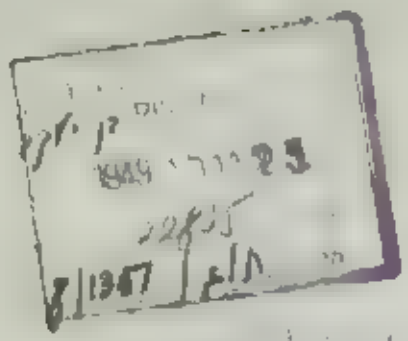


29th June, 1950

G/131/5/3685 1

I. Kogan, Esq.,
64 Dogwood,
Park Forest
near Chicago HEIGHTS,
Illinois, U.S.A.

Dear Sir,

Your letter dated 5th June 1950, addressed to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, has been referred to this Department.

We have carefully noted all your remarks about the restrictions imposed by the Egyptian Authorities on Jews leaving Egypt.

We thank you very much for the trouble you have taken in notifying us and you may rest assured that prompt attention has been given to the matter, and we shall endeavour to brin it to the notice of all persons concerned in Egypt.

Thanking you again,

we are,

Yours faithfully,

M. Sasson
Middle East Division

MS/MM

הקריה, ב' בתמוז תש"ם
21 ביולי 196

1644/8/1354/2/1

לכבוד
[illegible]
[illegible]
בניין מחשבי הקונגרס בלשכיבה
קומה ב',
[illegible] מס. 23,
ת.ד. 1195,
תל-אביב.

א.נ.

הנדון: [illegible] קבלת מבחבה
מיום 4 ביולי [illegible].

עליכם לבדוק כך כה מאלה
[illegible] במצרים מהם תגיעה להיסדל במקום
ומהן, [illegible] ולמי עליהם מזורכז מידי
[illegible] [illegible] הצבא האזרח הכיבלאומי (רחוב
[illegible] 45, תל-א יב) ולו יש למסור את
[illegible] [illegible].

בכבוד רב,

[illegible]

מחלקת המדרח התיכון

צר/עא

ד"ר א. סיון
רח' מנשה 45
תל-אביב.

תל-אביב, י"ח בתמוז תש"ט, 15 ליולי 1949

לכבוד
מר משה שרת
משרד החוץ
בקריה.

רשום

משרד החוץ
מחלקת המזרח התיכון
17 יולי 1948
קבלה

אדוני השר,

הנדון: מינויו של מר חיים פרץ למדריך בקפודיה של מלכים.

ב-15 באוגוסט 1948, מר חיים פרץ למדריך, מהנדס, נאלץ בתחנת רכבת במלכים, על פותו לנוף ומול-נהריות אוי. מאוד מתאים הוא, אין ספק שיוכל למלא בהצלחה את תפקיד המדריך. מר למדריך הוא, פנה אלי לעזור לו למצוא עבודה מתאימה. ביקש ממני לכתוב לו כמה מכתבי המלצה, ובכך אני מתכבד עתה. ביקש ממני לכתוב לו כמה מכתבי המלצה, ובכך אני מתכבד עתה. ביקש ממני לכתוב לו כמה מכתבי המלצה, ובכך אני מתכבד עתה.

אדוני השר, בטוח אני שתעזור לו בכל אשר יוכל, ואני מקווה שתמצא בו עובד מסור ויעיל, וכי יוכל לשמש לך לעזר רב בתפקידו החדש.

בכבוד רב

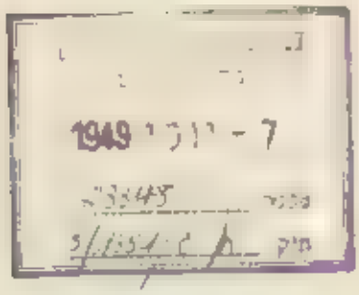
ד"ר א. סיון

הפדרציה הציונית דרום אפריקה
SOUTH AFRICAN ZIONIST FEDERATION
Israel Office המשרד הישראלי

PALESTINE COLD STORAGE BLDGS.
83 Petach Tikvah Rd.
2nd Floor
Near Citrus House & Bus Terminus
Phone 4316/7 P.O.Box 1095

בנין מחסני הקרור פלשתינה
רחוב פתח תקוה 83
קומה ב'
אצל בית הדר והתחנה המרכזית
טלפון 4316/7 ת.ד. 1095

Tel-Aviv, ד' תמוז, תש"ט 4.VII.1949



[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

ישראל

Gouvernement d'Israël

Représentant auprès du Bureau Européen
des Nations Unies
et du Comité International de la Croix-Rouge

Genève le 24 juin 1949.
Rue Wilson
Tél. 2 01 74

Monsieur E. SASSON,
Hôtel Beau-Rivage,
O u c h y

Mon cher Sasson,

Un Juif d'Egypte, Monsieur le Dr. Ing. Hermann LIPNER, arrivé du Caire il y a trois jours et restant quelques jours à Genève, dispose d'informations susceptibles de vous intéresser. Il m'a été présenté par le Directeur du Bureau du Congrès Juif Mondial à Genève.

Il vous décrira, d'autre part, la situation des Juifs égyptiens et autres, se trouvant dans des camps d'internés civils et vous exposera un plan pour faciliter le transfert en Israël de ceux d'entre eux - il s'agit de quelques centaines en tout - qui désirent s'y rendre.

M. Lipner voudrait donc venir vous voir à Lausanne, soit ce dimanche, soit lundi, le 26 ou le 27 courant à l'heure qui vous conviendra. Je crois que vous devriez voir ce Monsieur, peut-être ensemble avec Hirsch, et je vous prie de me faire savoir par téléphone, demain matin, quand vous pourrez le recevoir.

Bien cordialement
votre

M. Kahany

Dr. M. Kahany

ועד המושבה ראש־פנה

(הגליל התליון)

מושבה מ. ... - טנג

גליל מערבי

20.6.49

ראש־פנה

לכבוד

גוזן 1351

הממלכה של התנועה הקיבוצית

המרכז הכולל של אחדות העבודה

הקיבוץ

ט.ל.נ.

הננו מתכבדים להתריע לכם בדבר מאמרו
לימודי הקיבוץ שם בכלי העולם הקיבוץ שם מערכת
שולחן (כ/ברט) כוונתכם ומחשבתנו להתערב בקונטרס של
אחדות העבודה שם העולה לאלחתה.

אולם אנו מתקשים מכך לראות מצבו לפי אופי הפרסום
לראוי להניו המיוחד הנ"ל לדבר ומצדיק והגיון ובטח
הכוונה לאמיתו לבטוח

מנעצו מקומית קב. חוה

ומקיב יגלול - אפיר

ועד השומרון ראש־פנה

(הגליל העליון)

ראש־פנה.

[illegible]

המרסיים. זהו ההסבר כניתן לחופשה של יהודים עצורים, שאינם מקבלים את אפשרות "ההצלה" הניתנה להם על ידינו. מר צריקוב מבקיר. כי עליה יהודים אלה, וכל רכוש, תהיה שעטה ניכרת על כלכלת הארץ ומסנק כזה את האפשרות שרור יציל בארץ. מר צריקוב מוזר ומציע, שעלינו, שו באופן יציר. באמצעות איזה מוסד בינלאומי, למעשיד הפני טמטלת מצרים את דבר שחרורם של העצורים.

יש להעיר, כי לפני ימים מספר מוחזרו למחנה שיכוו בקביר 50 העצורים ושהגיו בטעות ל- "EL-TOR", ממחנה המעוצר ליד מדבר סיני, קהילה קטיר והרב הראשי כתו בטקסו עם כשלוה העצורים ש ם, יחד עם "האחים המוסלמים", ולאחר מאמציו רבים ביותר, הוחזרו בימים אלה. מר צריקוב טוען, כי למרו שכבר הוחזרו מהמעצר העסקנים והמעילים, יש יחד הוקף ההביקה לשחרר את היהודים, אנשי העורף.

לפי דבריו של מר צריקוב, יש נוהר בין העצורים אלא גם ישראלי אחד, והוא מיסלניק - שיש "המלוז" (לא ברור, אם הוא מוסיף שם כאזרח ישראלי). על כל פניו נשלחה בבר עכורו ויזה.

מר צריקוב מציין בטיוחד את יחסו האדיב והאנושי של הקונסול האיטלקי ליהודים (דבר שנעשה לפי הוראות מכאן).

בכבוד רב,

(-)

אריה אורנן
קונסול ישראל ברומא.

[illegible]

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1) [illegible]

2) [illegible]

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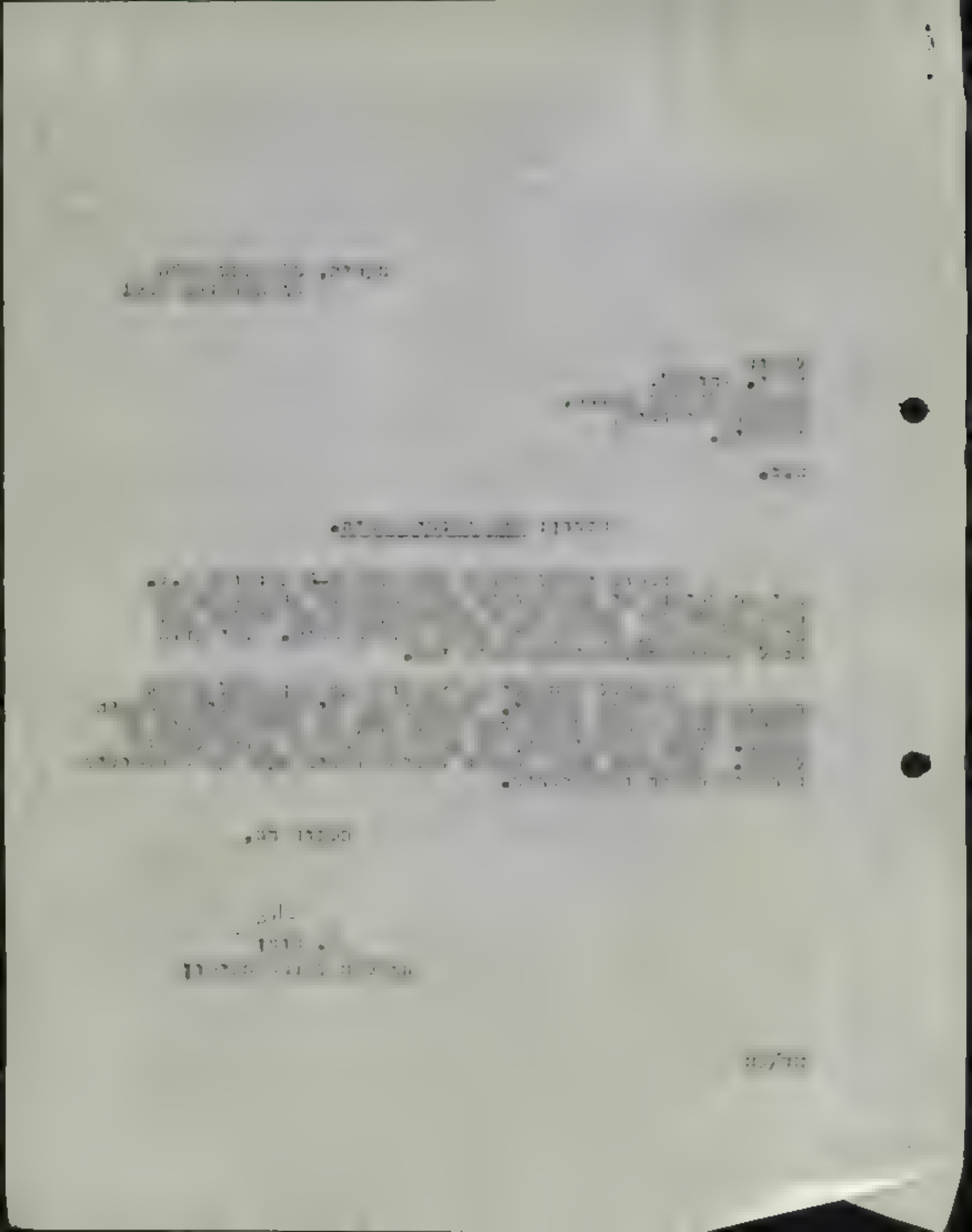


סר מרוסס מוסר כי בתיווכו ובחסותו, נתנש עם מנהיגי ישראליים, אחר משא צכרה בוגאנין ומנהיגי ארגארד, מבוצא מצרי שעברו, כשעתו ברצונם, את הקווים המצריים לאזור עזה. לשכיתם משר שירותי משקל מחשבתי וידועים שם כ"איקיוסים". למנהיגי כורעיים תובא יהודי נוסף, יוצא חטיבה "גבעתי" טאף/נטלף מן תצבא על-מנת ל"תשתקע" כמצרים.

ב ב ר כ ה ,

אריה אורנן

אא/פר

מדינת ישראל

המחלקה למערב אירופה.

אל: המחלקה למזרח התיכון.

מאת: מזכיר ראשון וקונסול, צירות ישראל, רומא.

תאריך: ד' בתמוז תש"י
19 ביוני 1950

מס. 23

סמוס

משרד החוץ
22 יונ' 1950
8 131 חש

נושא: שחרור שליח ישראלי ממצרים

מכוקר יום 18 ביוני, הגיע לכאן באוירון ממצרים מר מרדכי פרוסט, לאחר ששוחרר מכית-הסוהר המצרי וגורש משם, תאיש הוא חבר משק יפתח, שליח הסוכנות והמוסד לעליה. את צרפת יצא ב- 3 במרואר 1950, מצויד כרטיס צרפתי בשם Martin Roger עתונאי נוצרי, כאחד מקבוצת העתונאים הצרפתיים שהוזמנו לבקר במצרים מטעם הממשלה.

עוד באפריל הודיעו לנו על הידיעה שקבלנו, על מאסרם של 23 יהודים-מצריים שכונעו ע"י משטרת קהיר, בעת שיחה בבית פרטי, במשתמעותו של מרדכי פרוסט.

תאיש מוסיף כעת פרטים כדלהלן:

מ- 3 למרואר עד ל-7 באפריל היה חמשי במצרים, בין משאר השתתף עם יתר העתונאים הצרפתיים במסיבת התאזרחן, וד"חים היה ממציא באמצעות המוסד לעליה. במשך זמן זה התחיל גם לפעול בתנועה נוער, ביום 7 באפריל, כאשר בבית מרסי בעת שיחה עם הבדי סמינריון למדריכים, הופתעו ע"י בקור ראש המשטרה המוליטית ועוזריו וחם נאסרו בו במקום, האנשים ישבו בתאים בודדים, חקרו אותם מועטות וללא שמום במעשי אלימות. את כולם האשימו בקומוניזם ואף לא הזכירו את דבר הציונות. יש לומר לשבחם של חבחורים וחבחורות שלא גילו את זהותו של מדריבם - פרוסט - אשר במשך כל חזמן המשיך למעון שהוא עתונאי נוצרי ובסקרה נחקע לחברה זאת. המטרה האשימה אותו שהוא, הוא תעומד בראש התא הקומוניסטי של חבחורים שהיו אתו בעת המאסר.

כמשך חמשים מאי-יוני, שוחררו כל החבחורים, ואף נגזרו בוסלה האשמת, הוא נשאר בכל זאת בבית-הסוהר באזרח שאין לו רשות שהיה במצרים.

עוד בראשית מאסרו, חבדיל פרוסט שבית רעב על-מנת לראות את הקונסול "שלו". בא אליו סגן הקונסול הצרפתי אבל לא תראה פעילות רבה. העתונות המצרית מרסה צלומים של"קומוניסט צרפתי בכיכול, ולא היה בזה כדי כדאה לקונסול הצרפתי להתערב. לאחר בסול האשמת נגדו, בקרו הקונסול הצרפתי והודיע להתעקותו גורש תאיש ממצרים.

פרוסט מביא בי הקונסול הצרפתי שיער את "שיבוש" של דרכונו הצרפתי, אבל בכל זאת הביא את עזרתו.

./.

" Credit Foncier Egyptien "

Address: I. Kogan
64 Dogwood
Park Forest
near Chicago HEIGHTS
Illinois, U.S.A.
U. S. A.

מדינת ישראל

אל: המחלקה למדור המיכון, משרד הפנים, הקריה.

מאת: א. אנרון, מזכיר ראשון וקונסול.

נושא: המחלקה למערב אירופה.

כ"ו ניסן תש"י
13 באפריל 1950

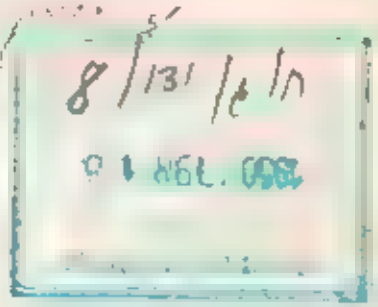
1165/734/23

כקדמי אמטול מר וידנפלד
שיצא באותו יום כדרך מאויר מקהיר.
הוא מוסר כי לפני 10 ימים באסרו שם
25 כחורים יהודים יחד עם שלית שהגיע
בשעתו מצרפת עם קבוצה העמונאים
שחוזמנו ע"י מצרים, עם המאסר הוריעו
למעוניינים שהם נאסרים באשמת קומוניזם,
כפי הוחלפת האשמה באשמה ציונות.

אם כי הקרמי אם האיש, ומאיש
גם מובר לי בכל זאת איננו כמוה
כדיוקן של ידיעותיו.

בכבוד רב

אריה אורון



משרד החוץ

מזכר

אל: [illegible] אורנן | אל: [illegible]

מאת: [illegible]

הערות: [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[

נכתב בתאריך 14.2.1950

מכתב מס. 16739. תאריך 28.11.22

לכב' מסר סליסאן שגיר סופר של שרות ידיעות

אמריקאי קרם באיראן

בתשובה לשאלתך בקשר לסרינידות ממשלת איראן כיחס לשליחים תיאודיס, מסבירים לך שסרינידות ממשלת איראן כיחס לשליחים תיאודיס שנכנסים לאיראן ורוצים לעבור מאיראן למקומות אחרים(סרינות אחרות), סרינידות היא לפי עקרון של חברות איראן באו"ם. לכן כל השליחים מכל הארצות ומכל עם, שזע ורת שיכנסו לאיראן בחסותה אין שום סניעת להכנסם ולעבור מאיראן לכל ארץ שברצונם.

יחרום:

ראש ממשלת איראן - מוחמד סער

ס.ז.

PRESS ASSOCIATED LONDON CONDUCT VIA RADIO

01200 TEHRAN 13/2 IRAN'S PRIME MINISTER MOHAMMAD SADEQ KHAN I TODAY ANNOUNCED E CLUSIVELY TO ASSOCIATED PRESS IRAN WOULD MAINTAIN A POSITION OF A GOOD NEIGHBOURLY POLICY WITH ALL RELIGIOUS AND POLITICAL FACTIONS IT BECOME TO. WITH HIS WAITING 6000 SIXTHOUSAND YEAR OLD TRADITION OF TOLERATION STOP A STATEMENT WAS IN REPLY TO ANY QUESTION CONCERNING IRANIAN JEWS WHO HAVE BEEN FLEEING IRAN IT AN EFFORT TO ENFORCE ITS SECURITY LAWS TO BE IN FORCE IN THAT PARTICULARS IN MIAN POLICY REGARDING THESE JEWS [illegible] IRAN IT HAS NO INTENTION TO DO SO WITH PLANS FOR IRAN NATIONAL [illegible] BASED UPON IRANS OBLIGATIONS TO UNITED NATIONS [illegible] TO OPPOSE NO MATTER [illegible] OR A DECISION [illegible] TEHRAN PARLIAMENT THE 6TH IRAN TODAY [illegible]

SHARIDOO

S. Sharidoo
Pers Retnl
13/2/50

ירושלים, י' באדר, תש"י
23 בפברואר, 1950.
31 0/6/24/43/3/0/1

לכבוד
מר א.ריף,
הקונגרס היהודי העולמי,
ת.ד.1473,
תל-אביב.

מר ריף הנכבד,

אני מאשר בהודה את קבלת שני מכתביך מ-17 ו-21 דנא וכן את העתק המברק לשגריר התורכי בוושינגטון ותשובתו והעתק המכתב שנתקבל מלונדון בענין מספר היהודים הכלואים במלאטיא.

שמאנו מאד לקרוא על שחרור שני השבויים בתורכיה.

ברצוני לציין את העובדה לבך, כי במשרדנו לא נתקבל עד כה שום חומר הנוגע למקרה הנ"ל כפי שכתוב במכתבך מיום 17 בפברואר. נודה לך מאד אם תבדר במשרדך אם אכן נשלח לנו בזה ולפי הוא המענה. כמו כן נשמח מאד אם תודיענו בדואר התוזר אם נעשה פרסום לענין זה באמריקה.

בכבוד רב,

ש.ריגר
מחלקת המזרח התיכון

WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS
ISRAELI EXECUTIVE

יידישער וועלט קאנגרעס
ביימונד אין ישראל

הקונגרס היהודי העולמי
ההנהלה הישראלית

TEL-AVIV, [illegible] P.O.B. [illegible] • CABLE ADDRESS WORLDCONGRESS [illegible]
JERUSALEM, [illegible] [illegible] • CABLE ADDRESS WORLDCONGRESS JERUSALEM

AMERICAN EXECUTIVE [illegible]
[illegible] BROADWAY NEW YORK [illegible] N. Y.

EUROPEAN EXECUTIVE [illegible]
[illegible] NEW [illegible]
[illegible]

C O P Y

TURKISH EMBASSY
Washington, D.C.

186/57

February 7, 1950

Mr. Robert S. Marcus, Political Director
World Jewish Congress
1834 Broadway
New York 6, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

With reference to your telegram dated February 6, 1950, I wish to inform you that judicial authority is exercised by independent tribunals in Turkey. If the defendants have new evidence bearing on the case they may introduce it in accordance with judicial procedure. Your telegram, however, has been transmitted to the Department concerned for information.

Very trully yours,

(Signed) Feridun C. Erkin
Ambassador

C O P Y

World Jewish Congress,
Political Department.
London W.1.

14th February 1950

Mr. A. Reiss,
World Jewish Congress,
103 Allenby Road,
Tel Aviv.

Dear Mr. Reiss,

We duly received your cable and subsequent letter dated February 6, about the two Jews sentenced to ten years imprisonment at Malatia (Turkey) on charges of having murdered a Jewish family.

I have duly made the necessary representations to the Turkish Ambassador in London, requested him to act as a matter of urgency by communicating our anxiety by telegraph to the Turkish Government and explaining the circumstances which accompany your letter, indicating the innocence of the two men.

I have been informed by our New York office that similar action was taken in Washington, and I can only hope that our intervention will have a successful result.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd.)
A.L.Easterman

WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS
ISRAELI EXECUTIVE

יידישער וועלט קאנגרעס
ל"סוב אין ישראל

הקונגרס היהודי העולמי
ההנהלה הישראלית

TEL-AVIV, 14th ASCHER RD., PHL. 1234. P.O.B. 1475 * CABLE ADDRESS WORLDCONGRESS TELAVIV * כתובת לטלגרמים WORLDCONGRESS TELAVIV * תל אביב, רחוב אשכנזי 14, ת.ד. 1475

JERUSALEM, 1, BEN YEHUDA RD., TEL. 2184 * CABLE ADDRESS WORLDCONGRESS JERUSALEM * כתובת לטלגרמים WORLDCONGRESS JERUSALEM * ירושלים, רחוב בן יהודה 1, טל. 2184

AMERICAN EXECUTIVE: 15 EAST 84th STREET
15 E. 84th STREET, NEW YORK 28, N. Y.

AMERICAN EXECUTIVE: 55 NEW CAVENDISH ST. LONDON W. 1.
55 AVENUE DES CHAMPS ELYSEES, PARIS 8

FO/4/134/3/1[illegible]22

C O P Y

H.E. FERIDUN C. ERKIN AMBASSADOR OF TURKEY WASHINGTON

World Jewish Congress informed Ap eal Court Malatia rendering judgment February 9th in case Rabbi Azor Aka Mizrachi and Joseph Kohen Turkish citizens of Orfa sentenced last year ten years imprisonment for alleged murder Jewish family 1947 stop According our information present defendants not guilty and actual perpetrators of crime have remained at liberty stop Trial evoking great anxiety Jewish communities abroad including this country sto Well aware traditions justice of Turkish Republic and familiar with splendid contributions your government work United Nations World Jewish Congress urges your Excellency inform your government immediately its anxiety fate two innocent defendants Malatia and worldwide interest in February 9th decision

ROBER S.MARCUS POLITICAL
DIRECTOR

תקריה,כ"ח בחשון תש"י
20 בנובמבר 1949.
תגבו נמון 8 / 5105

אל: אלי מלא, הסוכנות היהודית לא"י,פאריס.

מאת: משרד החוץ, מחלקת המזרח התיכון.

הנדון: [illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

בהערכה,

[illegible]

ח.רפאל.

AGENCE JUIVE POUR LA PALESTINE הסוכנות היהודית לארץ ישראל

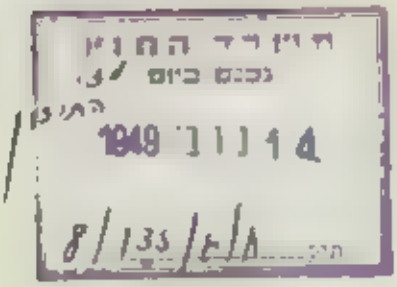
ההנהלה באירופה
DIRECTION GÉNÉRALE EN EUROPE
135, AVENUE DE WAGRAM
PARIS (17e)

TEL WAG. (40-18,40-14
(40-15,40-16

ADR. TELEGRAPHIQUE
JEWAGENCY-PARIS

פריס 4 לנובמבר 1949 PARIS

המחלקה לענייני היהודים
בנזר התיכון.



לכבוד
משרד החוץ
ה ק ר י ה.

א.נ.

אנו מתכבדים להביא לידיעתכם שבמשך המחצית השניה של חדש אוקטובר 1949, סייר מר הנרי סוסמן, עוזר שר האוצר האמריקאי, כדי לחקור את מצב היהודים במצרים.

הוא נתקבל לראיון על ידי הוד מעלתו סאלח אל-דין ביי פדל, מנהל משרד העתונות של מיניסטריון החוץ המצרי. מר הנרי סוסמן הביע את רצונו להפגש עם הרב הראשי במצרים.

כתוצאה מבקורו, הביע למסקנה שמצב היהודים במצרים הוסב, בנגוד למצב בעיראק ובסוריה.

מר סוסמן עזב את מצרים בדרכו לקפריסין, על מנת לצאת משם לישראל.

בכבוד רב,

אלי פלג.

יידישער וועלט־קאנגרעס

WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS

הקונגרס היהודי העולמי

CONGRÈS JUIF MONDIAL

CONGRESO JUDIO MUNDIAL

1834 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 23, N. Y.
CABLE ADDRESS: WORLDGRESS NEW YORK
TELEPHONE: CIRCLE 7-2917

ALGIERS
11 Rue Bab-el-Oued

ATHENS
1 Ipiti St.

BELGRADE
Ulica 7. Jula. No. 71

BERGEN - BELSEN
Central Jewish Com.

BOMBAY
Hague Bldg.-Sprott Rd.

BRUSSELS
109 Rue de la Source

BUCHAREST
Popa Rusu 30

BUDAPEST V
Weberle Sandor Utca 7

BUENOS AIRES
Corrientes 2024-9c

GENEVA
37 Quai Wilson

LONDON W1
55 New Cavendish St.

MELBOURNE C1
325 Collins St.

MEXICO CITY
Calle de Cuba 81

MONTEVIDEO
1180 Calle Andes

MONTREAL
2025 University St.

MUNICH
Central Jewish Com.
Siebert Str. 3

PARIS VIII
79 Av. des Ch Elysees

PRAGUE V
Mafelova 15

RIO DE JANEIRO
Rua Roserio 77

ROME
Lungotevere Sanzio 9

SANTIAGO
Serrano 202

SHANGHAI
102 Tenant de la Tour

SOFIA
Rue Batcho Kiro 23

STOCKHOLM
Grev Magnigatan 11

TEL AVIV
3 Har Sinai Street

VIENNA I
Seitenstettengasse 4

WARSAW
Ul. Sienna 60

New York, September 6, 1949.

Mr. Moshe Sharett
Minister for Foreign Affairs
Government of Israel
Hakiryah.
Tel Aviv. I s r a e l.

Dear Mr. Sharett:

I am sure that your Ministry has exact and full information about the situation in Egypt but I consider it my duty to add to this information and I am therefore enclosing a note about a conversation I had with an Egyptian Jew.

Sincerely yours,

Dr. I. Schwarzbart
Head, Organisation Dept.

ISink

Encl.

סידור העליה.

סידור חוץ. טיפולים ואזרחי התימנים.

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[illegible]
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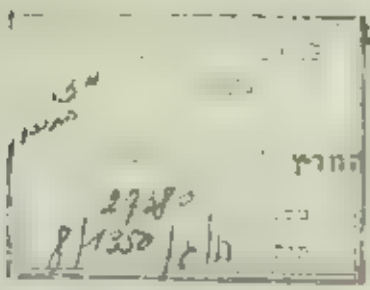
מדינת ישראל



אל: מחלקת מזרח אירופה, משרד החוץ

מאת: משרד העליה, הקריה.

תאריך: כ' אלול תש"ט
7.8.49

מספר: 80/ב/49

הנדון: בקשתה תופיק כהן

מספרנו: 20639/3/1350/ב/מ

אנו שבים לתוכן מכתבכם מיום 7.7.49 בנדון ומעבירים לכם בזה העתק פניתנו אל מר פלמון מיום 14.7.49, שבגלל אי הכנה לא נשלח אליכם בזמנו – ואתכם הסליחה.

עלינו להעיר כי על פניתנו טרם נתקבלה תשובה.

מחלקת רשיונות עליה.

מר שלמון, מנהל ראש הממשלה.

ד. קיטל, משרד העליה

חמוד תש"ט
17.7.49

כבוד אליך בענין כדלקמן:

לפי בקשתו של מר י.נ.שי, המנהל הכללי של משרדנו, אני

קבלנו מכתב מתוך מאד מאד ארס אחר בשם סופיק כהן
המבוא בעיר בבירות, ואשר כיתובו הינו:

KADI [illegible] KAMIL, Sikette [illegible] Foucnige, Beirouth

האיש אומר שהוא בחין איראני וכי ברצח הממשלה הלבנונית
לגרסי מהלבנון לאיראן כיחד עם בני משפחתו (אשה ושני ילדים).

מנהל העליה מוכן להרשות את כניסתם של האנשים לארץ.

האם יכול אתה לעשות דבר מה עם שלטונות הלבנון
בענין זה ?

ד. קיטל.

נ.ב.,

במכתבו רומז מר כהן, כי לפי"ס הוא מהממשלה הלבנונית
חודיע לו שהיכן העכרתו לארץ באם תבוא על כך חביעה
מצד ממשלת ישראל דרך אנשי אום.

סודי

הקריה, כ"ם באב תש"ם
24 באוגוסט 1949

לכבוד
ד"ר י. וינטסין,
המחלקה לעליה,
המרכזות הימוזיים,
ירושלים.

א.נ.

הנדון: <u>דו"ח על מצב העליה במארים.</u>
מכתבנו מס. 2471/71/7/2431
מיום 28 ביולי 1949.

הננו לאשר בקודה קבלת הדו"ח. באשר להכנו הננו להעיר שהנתונים מודיע לנו קונסול ישראל בקושטא מפי מר צדיקוב כי כל העצורים נהיו בלואים באלי-סור הוחזרו למחנה רבוז בקהיר ורק המשלח מארים מאשרים למעשה את תיציאה לכל מי שמעוניין אשרה, אך אין היא מרשה למוציא רכוש. למי עזרת חנ"ל מטיפח ממשלת איטליה ביחכו בענין.

הקונסול הישראלי במרים טרח עם סגן מנהל מחלקת האשרות במשרד החוץ הצרפתי. האחרון מסר כי הקונסולים הצרפתים מאשרים ב-50 אשרות להודש זאת יגדל תלתן הם נותנים להגדיל את המספר.

בכבוד רב,

[signature]

ח. רפאל
מחלקת המזרח התיכון

חר/עא

סודי

ירושלים, כ"ס באב תש"ט
24 באוגוסט 1949

לכבוד
ד"ר י. דינשטין,
ממשלה לעליה,
מחלקת הגיוסים,
ירושלים.

א.נ.

הנדון: דו"ח על מצב העליה בפולין.
מכתבכם מס. 2471/71/7/3691
מיום 20 ביולי 1949.

הנכם לאשר בתודה קבלת הדו"ח. באשר לתכנון הבנו להעיר שכיום אין מודיע לנו קונסול ישראל בדוסת מסי מר גוליקוב כי 50 העצורים שהיו בלובלין נשלחו הרו ורו למחנה ריכוז בקתיר וכי ממשלת פולין [illegible] תיראה לכל כי כמעשה אשרה, אך אין [illegible] רכוש. למי עדיין הנ"ל מסיעת ממשלה אזטלית כידוע בעניין.

הקונסול הישראלי בפריס טוחח עם סגן שגחל מדלקת האשרות במשרד החוץ הצרפתי. האחרון מסר כי הקונסוליה הצרפתים מאקדים כ-50 אשרות לחודש ואט יגדל הלחץ הם נוסים להגדיל את המספר.

בכבוד רב,

א.נ.

ח. רפאל
מחלקת המזרח התיכון

חר/עא

ה ע ת ק

הקונסוליה באתליה | ק/1/א/1609/IV

רומא, באוגוסט 1949.

לכבוד
המחלקה למזרח התיכון
משרד החוץ,
ה ק ר י ה.

הנדון: יהודי מצרים.

א.נ.

זה שנה הגיע מקמיר לרומא מר חייב צריקוב, בלווי רעייתו, שהיה כלוא שם, כאזרח בריטי בעוון מצריות. מר צריקוב הובא בשרשראות עד לאוירון, בו הוא הטריא מהמצרים.

בהשגו נקשה מצדנו מעדל כיוחד במשרד החוץ האיטלקי להשגת אשרות כניסה עבור בעמחות צריקוב ווייסמן, שני עסקנים יהודים וגם אזרחים ישראליים, וניתנו על כך הוראות מיוחדות לקונסול האיטלקי בקהיר.

כידוע לכם, פועל זה זמן ניכר ההסכם ביניגו לבין משרד החוץ האיטלקי על מתן אשרות כניסה לקבוצות עולים במצרים, לפי רשימות מוגשות. עולים אלה מקבלים אשרות כניסה מסע לאיטליה, תוך התחייבות פניהם שלגו לגבי משרד החוץ האיטלקי, שאנשים אלה ישהו באיטליה לא יותר מעשרה ימים ויצאו מכאן לישראל. מאות אנשים יצאו בדרך זו ממצרים והגיעו לארץ. זה נותן, כמובן, יסוד להניח, שהמצרים אינם מתנידים על היציאה של היהודים, אפילו במידה שהם נוספים את רכושם.

קשיי יתר היו בקשר לעצורים בפתנות הריכוז. ובזמן האחרון גם בשטח זה הורגשת הקלה והתחילו להרפות את צאתם של העצורים, לפי אומם הסידורים. אולם ביחס לעצורים הבקורת היא המורה ביותר והאיש מוכא ישר לאזור אוקטוירון ואין באפשרותו כלל לדאוג לחסול רכושו, באיזה אופן שהוא.

מר צריקוב מסביר, שישנם כ-300 עצורים שאין ביכולתם לצאת את מצריה, על אף הרשות שניתנה להם-מרובית, אפילו, בגמישה מחלטת של הרכוש מבלי שמנתן להם שהות של חופש לזמן מסוים להסדיר את עניניהם

./.

In conclusion it has to be said that my guest was amazed to learn that Congress did do something in defense of the Jews in Egypt and that only due to prevailing conditions, Congress suspended its previous contacts with the Jewish communities.

Finally, we agreed as to how my guest would try to keep the WJC informed about further developments and about any need for help, once he returns to Egypt, which he expects to be shortly after a visit to two other countries, one in the western Hemisphere and one in Europe. In this connection, I also informed my visitor about the activities of our Israeli Branch and their special concern about the fate of the Jews in Egypt. I gave him the addresses of Dr. Schwalbe and Mr. Tartakower, should there be any possibility of contact with Israel.

My guest further promised me that upon his return he would, in an appropriate way and in an appropriate circle, give some information about our conversation and about the activities of the WJC.

*****

Prior to our conversation I ascertained from the friend who introduced us that my visitor was a reliable person, a big merchant of the best reputation and entirely trustworthy.

I gave my visitor a bunch of material about the World Jewish Congress. He really seemed to be satisfied - and not only for the sake of courtesy - at having had this exchange of views about the situation of Jews in Egypt. He himself told me that he intends, in the not too distant future, to move to Israel and he asked the WJC not to forget about the fate of the Jews - the good Jews - of Egypt.

The name of my visitor and his address in Egypt is, of course, known to me.

IS:mk

2. In his opinion, the advisability of an intervention before the elections which are likely to take place in November of this year, is questionable. The Wafd Party is not anti-Semitic. They rather favor the Jews while the Nationalist Party is against the Jews. The King is very unpopular. Agreement or peace with Israel would certainly result in an easing of the situation of the Jews in Egypt. My guest did not think that, in case of war, Egypt would now be better equipped than it was a year ago.

3. As to the change in the basic conditions of Jewish life there, the gentleman said that he does not think that the Government is anxious to get rid of the Jews in Egypt, but a basic change in the situation can be expected in case of an election victory of the Wafd Party which has now joined the cabinet and has four members in a provisional coalition government. To my question, the visitor replied that the visit of an influential man, well-known in Jewish life and well-connected with the American Government would be of great help to the Jews but that under the present circumstances it could hardly be expected that a Zionist with the above qualifications would be admitted to the country.

4. I then went into the question of Jewish youth. My guest said that Jewish youth was showing a growing interest in Israel and the fate of the Jews. Due to the history of the Jews in Egypt, there is a certain amount of assimilation, but it is not true that they are indifferent to Jewish problems. When asked whether there is a segment of the Jewish population which holds the view that Zionism is to be blamed for the present tension between the Egyptians and the Jews, he remarked that there were a few people who thought along these lines but that they were the exception. In his opinion, Congress should do everything possible to take the Jews out of Egypt. At present there are great difficulties. They are not allowed to take their property with them, even not the money which they get by selling their possessions. This is, of course, a great obstacle and the intervention should center on this problem.

5. Asked about the role of Jewish womanhood, my visitor said that Jewish women keep rather aloof from Jewish life but that this does not imply that they are bad Jewesses or uninterested in Jewish problems. It is just the custom in oriental countries.

6. Then, I showed my guest the map of North Africa marking the countries where the AJC has its affiliates and he noted all those Jewish yishuvim in the Moslem countries which are affiliated with us. He felt sure that, conditions permitting, the Jews in Egypt will joint the Congress, too, and he hoped that it would be before long. I then informed my guest at length about what the AJC did especially in regard to Egypt in its contacts with that country up till 1948, especially immediately after the riots following the proclamation of the Jewish State and in connection with the immediate invasion of Israel by Egypt.

7. I went with my guest through the list of persons prominent in the Jewish communities in Alexandria, Cairo and Heliopolis and asked about everybody's fate. My guest gladly gave me the information and was especially able to do so about the people of Alexandria, his domicile. It showed that almost none of the leading personages are interned. He considered as incorrect the information we had here in the Organization Department about the negative attitude of Mr. Salvator Saleme toward Zionism and Jewish renaissance. He said that Mr. Saleme had over 5 million pounds and is one of the richest Jews in Egypt. I also spoke with my guest about Mr. Mastro with whom the Organization Department was in contact previously. My visitor made a strict distinction between the Sephardic and the Ashkenazic communities.

CONFIDENTIAL

From: ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT
WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS
Dr. I. Schwarzbart

September 1, 1949.

N O T E about a conversation with a visitor from Alexandria, Egypt, at Congress Offices.

The gentleman, a member of the Executive of the Jewish Community in Alexandria, was introduced to me by a close friend of his. We had a conversation lasting about an hour and a half. Below, is the gist of the information he gave me.

My visitor told me that the number of 65,000 Jews in Egypt given in the Brochure "Jews in Moslem Countries" is not quite correct. There are 75,000 Jews in Egypt; of them 25-30,000 live in Alexandria and 20-25,000 in Cairo, and the remainder in a few other places.

It is not true that the Jews in Egypt are, to a considerable extent, anti-Zionists. In his opinion, at least 3/4 of them are anxious to leave the country and go to Israel. About 800 Jews have been interned. These are mostly young people who are accused of being communistic. This is the usual way of formulating the accusation. To my question, he replied that there are also Catholics and Mohammedans who are interned for the same reasons but not in such large numbers. Among those who are still interned is Mr. Rubin, the editor of the only Jewish paper, Tribune Juive. He is held because of his ardent support for Israel and Zionism. Despite all obstacles, Jews manage to leave Egypt and go to Israel but not in any great numbers, and they are compelled to do it via France. The two sons of my guest have already left the country and they are not allowed to come back any more. To my question whether the families of those clandestine emigrants are faced with reprisals affecting their own freedom and property, the gentleman replied "no", "there are no reprisals of this kind." There are some sections of the Mohammedan population which are secretly supporting the Jews. Jewish property is no longer confiscated and that was confiscated, has now been restored to the owners. During the war between Egypt and Israel, the Egyptian population was left without any information about the real developments of the campaign and so were the Jews, but it should be mentioned here that there was, from the very beginning a certain kind of Jewish underground movement of young people which, under the greatest dangers and difficulties, published a fortnightly of eight pages giving all the information about the real happenings on the front. This , of course, was a very valuable source of information for the Jews in Egypt.

Egyptian Jewry is faced with the following problems:

1. The release of the internees.

2. The change of the basic conditions of life, since the Jewish population lives with a feeling of insecurity and uncertainty as to the future.

To my respective questions, my visitor replied as follows:

1. The most influential foreign power is, beyond any doubt, the Government of the United States. The Americans are liked if only by dint of the Egyptians' hatred of the British. Intervention with the Egyptian Ambassador or the State Department in order to achieve the release of the internees is desirable, but before his departure from Egypt, my guest consulted his friends and was advised neither to seek nor to oppose any such intervention.

הקונגרס היהודי העולמי • יידישער וועלט קאנגרעס • WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS

ההנהלה הישראלית:
משרד בירושלים: רחוב בן־יהודה 1
טל. 2589
משרד בתל־אביב: רחוב אלנבי 103
טל. 3734 ת.ד. 1473

כתובת טלגרפית: ירושלים / תל־אביב WORLDCONGRESS

ISRAEL EXECUTIVE:
JERUSALEM OFFICE 1, BEN-YEHUDA ROAD
TEL 2589
TEL-AVIV OFFICE: 103 ALLENBY STREET
TEL 3734 P.O.B 1473

CABLE ADDRESS JERUSALEM / TEL-AVIV WORLDCONGRESS

ההנהלה האמריקאית:
NEW YORK 23, N.Y., 1834 BROADWAY
CABLE ADDRESS WORLDCONGRESS
TEL CIRCLE 7-2597

ההנהלה האירופית:
LONDON 55 NEW CAVENDISH ST., W.1.
CABLE ADDRESS WORLDCONGRESS
PARIS 78 AVENUE DES CHAMPS-ELYSEES, 8e
CABLE ADDRESS WORLDCONGRESS

תל־אביב, 31 למאי 1949.
מס.372.ל.כ.מכ.

לכבוד: משרד החוץ.
מנהל מחלקת מזרח־התיכון, הקריה.
מאת: הקונגרס היהודי העולמי.
ההנהלה הישראלית.
הנדון: מצב יהודי מצרים.

מר שמון הנכבד,

ממשרד הקונגרס היהודי העולמי באישליה קבלנו דין וחשבון על מצב יהודי מצרים.

העתק הדין וחשבון אנו מצרפים למכתבנו זה.

הידיעות נתקבלו בערך ב־20 למאי ממקורות מוסמכים.
נכיר לכם רב תודות בעד תוריעו לנו על מעולתכם בעמת זה.

בכבוד רב,

ל.בנשפיץ.
מנהל המשרד הארצי.

צרוף: דין וחשבון שלשה דפים.

5 - יונ' 1949

EXCERPTS FROM A REPORT ON THE JEWISH SITUATION IN EGYPT FROM THE WAR IN ISRAEL UNTIL TODAY

".....This is not the place nor do we want to report anew about violence, robbery and murder committed during the summer 1948 until the first news, non-official but certain, about the Arab defeat in Palestine. We know that the entire European population lived weeks of anxiety and terror, while no consulate or embassy cared toprotest against acts of violence, evictions which had to take place within 48 hours. Only the French authorities in Cairo and Alexandria, after the murder of the Frenchman Caillard (boxing coach preparing the Egyptian team for the Olympic Games in London) showed a reaction and dared to refuse French visas to Egyptian nationals.

We wish to limit our report strictly to the situation as it is today. The fact that many Jews are still detained in concentration camps and seizures and evictions continue, notwithstanding the cessation of hostilities. The lot of the internees has not had any improvement, the requested interrogations did not take place, their letters got no reply, and no trial has ever started. Therefore, those who remain in the camps have no chance nor have they any hope to defend themselves, and those who havebeen released have only been liberated if they asked to be repatriated to the countries of theirorigin, have pledged themselves never to return to Egypt and, as if this had not been enough, have signed a paper in which they declared that they would never return, not even as tourists. In the majority of cases this was tantamount to grave moral and financial losses. Neither the Egyptian authorities nor the consulates have ever told them the reason for their internment which in most cases lasted more than five months under deploring sanitary and moral conditions. On the other hand, these people whom we have to consider as expelled had, before they left the land in which the majority have been born and bred, had exactly two hours time to settle their financial and family affairs, and also in these cases it is not difficult to imagine what anguish and material sacrifices accompanied these expulsions.

During last summer, when evictions reached the number of twenty or thirty per week, particularly in Cairo, the Jewish families had to sell their furniture in 48 hours at cut rate prices, or, who had the money paid enormous sums for another apartment into which he could move only if it was outside a radius of one Km of the places King Farouk lives in or goes to. The poor could do nothing but to ask friends or relatives to shelter them and thus creating difficult situations and hardship. Nevertheless, those families who have been spared by the interments, consider themselves lucky.

For a long period, family visits to the camps were banned. Later on, a monthly visit of one quarter of an hour was granted but only conversation in Arabic was permitted and this in the presence of the guards. Riots broke out a number of times and a hunger strike was staged in the camps. The improvements requested were family visits, better food, anti-typhus shots, the right to consult a European doctor, supply of disinfectants, freer correspondence and the transfer from the camps of individuals considered dangerous for the personal safety of the internees and for their relations with the camp authorities. Some of these concessions could be secured after many interventions, and certain sick internees were allowed to continue treatment in a hospital, under guard, of course. The only question in which the Egyptian authorities showed themselves less intransigent was that of the expulsions. For an example we cite one from Alexandria of a group of eight Italians, of whom only three were Jews, five were liberated and pledged themselves to return to Italy, two are still interned (one a Gentile Italian woman and a Tripolitanian who is an Italian subject).

The interments were made without any regard and, we repeat, without any explanation or pretext, almost always on the basis of anonymous letters. Ridiculous errors as to identity have been committed, but those arrested by error have not been released, but the authorities have subsequently accused them of the charges originally directed against somebody else. Many families have been deprived of their supporter, since under the actual regime of terror, anybody arrested gets immediately also fired and the families find themselves isolated and in misery.

The more serious charges against the Egyptian Government are:

1. To have released <u>exclusively</u> those internees who accepted to undertake to leave Egypt <u>for ever</u>, and among these cases are a number where interment of innocent is certain to have been ordered as a means to force them to leave the country. For internees of Egyptian nationality by they Jews or non-Jews, this solution too, is impossible.

2. No trial has nor will take place. We know positively that, apart from some well-known Zionists, in many personal files there are no proofs of any Zionist activity or of any other activity which the Egyptian Government could base a charge on. We also know that there are internees whose dossier is completely empty, while in other cases its contents are falsified. We also know that a vast network of corruption is at work in every single case, and this is not only for internees, but also for Jews who are still free, but who feel themselves threatened. All cases are classified according to the wealth of the people concerned. The richer a Jew is, be he interned or free, the bigger is the hope that he will go free some day, or that he will avoid internment at all. The martial law is being maintained in order to create the atmosphere necessary to justify the measures taken in contrast with the rights every citizen should enjoy. It is also being maintained to find a pretext for the maintenance of an enormous police organization which is necessary for an unpopular government and a hated king to stay in power after the crushing defeat and the still greater scandal represented by the mass of Arab refugees from Palestine, a situation for which the

government and king are fully responsible. The anti-Semitic movements which accompanies that of anti-European in general, are the usual systems to which a government resorts in order to justify the war of yesterday and defeat of today.

The point on which we insist in this report is that we be granted the opportunity of being read by the World Jewish Congress, and that the Egyptian internees see that they are not abandoned. As for the foreign Jews, their consular authorities have shown an attitude which we can but term indifference and cowardice. We ardently hope that the World Jewish Congress will speak up in order to ask, in the first place the Egyptian Government, why, after the cessation of hostilities, the completely illegal and arbitrary internment of Egyptian and foreign Jews still lasts, and also to ask the European powers what their diplomatic representations in Egypt did in order to safeguard the rights of their citizens.

This we ask in the name of justice, in favour of personal security and social progress for which all peaceful and civilized people strive, and in order that the monstrousity of political and religious persecution may cease to blot the names of the nations that commit it and of those, which, through indifference or ignorance become their complices. Before the judgment of History they too, will not be less guilty.

לכבוד מר
מחלקת אגרת הנישואין
הקריה

ג.נ.

בנידון עלית משפחת אחד ישראל

בדעה הנני מבקש לעלות להתגורר יחד עם
לבדם שם ל. אשתי ילדה ומשפחתה: אישה ושלשה ילדים
המתגוררת באחד ישראל. שם אחי בתל בצמוד ובאזור תפקידה
בשל נישואי [illegible] ושאר אחיה.
הנסיעה תהיה בדרכי נעימים ובקרוב ויחד
עם כלי הבית ורהיטים. בהתאם לסעיף 9 לחוק-
סיוע, סעיף שעניינו המשפחה. נודה את לו יעניין לאחר
חוק טוב.

בכבוד מרובה בלתי מוגבל, הנני לעמוד
לרשותכם לכל בירור נוסף. ואנו מועדים
ומצפים לשמוע מכם בקרוב —

[illegible] שלום רב
[illegible] שמח תשבו
[illegible] ומאחל לכם
[illegible] לכם אורכה.
נוח לרשמי לפנות שאלתנו כלשהי
[illegible] מחשבה

ממשל הצבא

הקריה, ג' סיון תש"ט
31 במאי 1949

לכבוד
הכרית העולמית של צעירי הפלוגן
דומוקרטי המזרחי,
ת.ד. 431,
תל-אביב.

א.נ.

הנדון: מעצרים כמצרים.

הנני לאשר .א בתכתם מיום
24 במאי 1949, מס. 6419.

אנו מיעצים לכם לחביא את
ענין המעצרים גם במגי לטבת הקשר עם חצלב
האדום הבין-לאומי ברחוב סינקין 45, תל-
אביב.

בכבוד רב,

[illegible]

ר. רפאל
מחלקת המזרח התיכון

[illegible]/[illegible]

Monsieur Eug. Weill
Secrétaire Général de L'Alliance Israélite Universelle
45, rue la Bruyère
Paris (IXe)

Bakirgui, 31.5.1949.

Cher Monsieur,

J'ai bien reçu votre lettre du [illegible] Mai 1949 dont le contenu a eu toute mon attention.

Je me permets tout d'abord de vous assurer que, contrairement à ce que vous supposez, nos Services n'ont jamais demandé le Joint d'intervenir en faveur des Juifs d'Egypte et qu'au contraire, nos efforts tendent à venir en aide à tous les Juifs de la Diaspora sans aucune exception.

Je communique en tout cas votre lettre au département compétent avec prière d'intervenir énergiquement pour attirer l'attention du Joint sur la détérioration de la situation en Egypte; je ne manquerai pas de vous tenir au courant du suivi.

Entretemps je vous serai très obligé de me faire avoir un bref rapport sur la situation actuelle, ce qui me permettrait d'appuyer encore davantage sur la nécessité d'une intervention rapide.

Je communique enfin votre adresse à notre bureau de distribution afin que vous receviez les divers bulletins destinés aux organisations internationales.

Veuillez croire, cher Monsieur, à l'assurance de ma parfaite considération.

Itzhak Bourcouv
Département d'Egypte

ID/ SK

הברית הקולטית של צעירי. החלוץ והמזרחי
THE WORLD UNION OF THE ZIONIST-, HECHALUTZ & THE MIZRAHI-HAMIZRAHI

CHIEF ADMINISTRATION
T E L - A V I V
108, Achad Ha'am Street
P. O. B. 431, TEL. 4474-5

ההנהלה הראשית
ת ל - א ב י ב
רחוב אחד העם 108
ת. ד. 431, טלפון 4474-5

ב-ת יום בחג שבועות, התש"ט.
24.5.1949

6419 מס
מר:הה

לכבוד
המחלקה לענייני הסיכון,
כפרד החוץ,
הקריה.
כאן.

א.נ.,

הגיעו אלינו ידיעות על
מעצרם של חברינו הפעילים במכרים:

מרדכי וידלים – Marcel Ouiddis
נכנסו במעצר כ"הליוופוליסט",
ישי קהיר

זלי דבק – Zlie Douek
נעצר כ"אל-סורי" כתבי תאי סיני.

כ"כם קשה מאוד, והיחס בלפיהם אכזרי
לכדי. בפרט בלפי הח' אליהו דביק.

נבקשכם לרכוש את כמות החברים
לפניכם ובכמת הכבר לדאוג למצוד
מצבם הקשה ולשחרורם.

בכבוד רב
[illegible]
אריה הנדלר.

[illegible]

[illegible]
29 מאי 1949
מספר [illegible]
תיק [illegible]

8 | 13 | 6 | 11

MINISTRY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS
Middle East Division

21.4.49.

List of Jewish sequestrated property, in Egypt

Société d'Avances Commerciales
Société Anonyme des Drogueries d'Egypte.
J.H. Perez & Co.
J.H. Perez
Levi Perez
Maurice Cohen, Administrator of Chamla Frères
Alfred Lichtenthal
(Progrès Egyptien, 11.7.48)

Chamla frères (large Jewish Department Stores)
(P.E., 12.7.48)

Marcel Messiqua (Alexandria)
Jacques Abdu Shamla (Tanta)
Aslan Barukh "
Elie Salim Nassi (Mehalla al Kobra)
(Ahram, 9.8.48)

Henri Curiel
Hezechiel Ibrahim Natalon
(Bourse Egyptienne, 13.8.48)

Société Industrielle du Moyen Orient
Rahmin David (Pt. Said)
(P.E., 24.8.48)

A. Cattegno (Ahram, 27.8.48)

Barnet Bros. & Burkhard Ltd. (Alexandria)
Albert Guetta Ltd. "
Mayer Mositich "
Jacques Sharbit "
Marco Mosseri "
Wolf Horowitz "
Beno Levi "
Mayer Shinshala "
Leon Rosenthal "
Emilio Levy "
(Assas, 6.9.48 - Ahram, 13.9.48)

The Smelting and Refining Works (A. Preplotchik & I. Mazak), Cairo.
Bernard Shenin, Alexandria.
The Near East Superintending Co. Ltd.
Société Anonyme des Magasins Egyptiens Regime Bond S.A.E.
Société Levy Bros. and Co. Ltd.
F. Liverato
Rabone, Peterson & Co., Alexandria Branch
FELTOURS, S.A.E.
Yussef Cohen Ephraim Lazaro, known as Yussef Hemsi
Victor, Saad, Mayer et Gaston Salomon Levy
Edward Salomon Levy
Elie Charbit & Co.
Société du Cinéma Al Hila (D. Andreadis & Co.)
Mutuelle les Employés de Banque et Administrations du Caire
(Journal d'Egypte, 21 & 27.10.48)

General Society for Banking, Trading and Land Enterprises
(Progrès Egyptien, 9.11.48)

Maurice Saltiel, bijoutier, Alexandria
Charles Rossano, Alexandria
Felix Dana, commerçant, Cairo.
Edmond Sasson, commerçant, Alexandria
(Bourse Egyptienne, 13.11.48)

Levy Rossano & Co., Alexandria
(Bourse Egyptienne, 22.11.48)

Société Tarmates el Behera, J. Sharbit & Co.
Société Behera pour le Commerce, l'Industrie et l'Agriculture
Société Paul J. Farrugia
Société Nationale des Services aériens
Abraham Chebri, commerçant
Maurice Benin, agent de navigation
tous les susnommés d'Alexandrie
(Journal d'Egypte, 25.11.48)

Markos Israel, commerçant, le Caire
Aaron Krasnovsky, Alexandrie
Haroun, Mourad et Abboud Shalom, commerçants, Alexandrie
David Aripol
Leon Aripol
Rudolf Mann
Zygmunt Neuman
Czakert Rudolf
(Progrès Egyptien, 2.12.48)

Emile Nessim Ades, le Caire
(Journal d'Egypte, 16.12.48)

Manufacture Nationale de Couverture et Lainages, Alexandrie
(Bourse Egyptienne, 21.12.48)

Abram Aaron Reisfeld (Cairo)
Simon Sutin
"
(Bourse Egyptienne, 5.1.49)

Société en nom collectif, Benoit Aslan Baruk et Yussef Baruk, Tanta
(Bourse Egyptienne, 19.1.49)

Société Lessing & Oppenheim, Alexandria
Felix Franco, Cairo
Roger Oppenheim, Alexandria
Raphael Douek, Alexandria
(Progrès Egyptien, 24.1.49)

Emilio Levy & Co., Alexandria
(Progrès Egyptien, 29.1.49)

Les biens de la Société Rabone, Peterson & Co., d'Alexandrie sont libérés de la gestion du séquestre (arrêté publié dans le Journal Officiel le 5.2.49) (Progrès Egyptien, 10.2.49)

Haim Dorra, Alexandria
Eli Abulafia, Alexandria
Eliahou Massoud, Alexandria
(Progrès Egyptien, 28.2.49)

תנחלת תסתדרות תציונית תסוכנות תיהודית לארץ ישראל

EXÉCUTIF DE L'ORGANISATION SIONISTE MONDIALE
AGENCE JUIVE POUR LA PALESTINE
DÉPARTEMENT DE ~~L'ORGANISATION~~ pour les Affaires juives
BUREAU DE PARIS du Moyen et Extreme Orient

143, AVENUE DE WAGRAM
PARIS-XVII^e
TÉLÉPH. : WAGRAM 38-08
— 80-87
ADR. TÉLÉGR. : JEVAGENCY-PARIS

Réf. EP/RS

PARIS, le 3 Mai 1949

Monsieur Elias SASSON
Hotel Beau Rivage
Lausanne (Suisse)

Monsieur,

Ci-joint copie des 3 documents concernant la pétition des internés italiens qu Caire parmi lesquels se trouvent une grande partie de nos amis et camarades. Vous trouverez également copie des lettres de notre camarade Modara qui demande de faire parvenir les pétitions à destinations.

Avant de donner suite à sa demande je voudrais bien connaitre votre opinion la-dessus, et vous serez bien aimable de me répondre à ce sujet par retour du courrier car il ne faut pas perdre de temps.

Je suppose que Esra Danin est actuellement à Lausanne et qu'il trouvera un grand intérêt à cette question.

A cette occasion je me permets de vous faire savoir qu' j'ai vu Yolande à l'hopital il ya quelques jours et que son état est assez grave. J'ai été surpris d'apprendre que personne ne vient la voir depuis votre absence.

A bientot de vous lire, croyez, Monsieur, en l'expression de mes sentiments les meilleurs.

Pour le Département :

Eli PELEG

P.J. Copie des documents

COPIE

Camp d'internement de HUCKSTEP
Le Caire (Egypte)
Le 25 Avril 1949

A Monsieur TRIGVE LIE
Secrétaire Général de l'O.N.U.

Avec prière de transmettre à l'Organisation interessée de l'O.N.U.

Le I5 mai I948 l'armée egyptienne envahissait la Palestine et la loi martiale était proclamée dans le pays sous prétexte de veiller à la sécurité des forces armées. Le gouvernement égyptien déclanchait d'autre part une campagne anti-sémite de large envergure pendant que toute la presse orchestrée par une censure impitoyable insultait et menaçait de représailles les Juifs d'Egypte.

Rafles et internements arbitraires:

Dans la nuit du I4 au I5 mai I948 la police égyptienne opérait de vastes rafles contre les Juifs d'Egypte. Près de 500 Juifs furent arrêtés et jetés dans des camps de concentration dans le désert. 50 Femmes juives furent arrêtées et jetées elles aussi en prison. Aucune charge ne fut portée contre les personnes arrêtées, aucune enquête ne fut ouverte pour déterminer les prétendues charges. Les autorités refusèrent même de les interroger. Les internés comprennent des hommes et des femmes de tous âges et de toutes les conditions. Des vieillards de plus de 60 ans et des enfants de moins de I8 ans, des malades dont l'état nécessite des soins urgents Parmi les femmes internées se trouvent des femmes mariées avec des nouveaux-nés. Enfermés dans leurs camps au milieu du désert les internés sont gardés à 5 et 6 dans des cellules individuelles. Les conditions sanitaires sont déplorables et ont provoqué de nombreuses maladies. Les gardes soumettent les internés à toutes sortes de vexations les privant de visites, de courrier, les insultant et les menaçant. Les internés vivent sous un véritable régime de terreur sans statut les régissant.

La campagne anti-sémite se développe :

Le gouvernement égyptien n'hésita pas dès les premiers jours de la campagne palestinienne à prendre des mesures discriminatoires contre les Juifs d'Egypte violant ainsi d'une façon flagrante tous les engagements pris en vertu de la charte des Nations-Unies. Une proclamation militaire autorisa les employeurs à renvoyer sans pré-avis tous les employés internés ou mis sous surveillance. Des ordonnances militaires mirent sous sequestre les biens d'un grand nombre de Juifs qui s'élèvent à plusieurs millions de livres égyptiennes. Les mesures de sequestration ne furent pas décidées par des tribunaux mais furent prises par seimple décision du Gouvernement militaire général sans qu'aucune explication n'ait été donnée aux intéressés. Par simple ordonnance militaire les familles juives sont jetées hors de leurs appartements, dans la rue. A ces différentes mesures vinrent s'ajouter des dizaines de vexations de moindre importance: confiscation d'autos, de téléphone et d'appareils de radio.

Attentats terroristes contre les Juifs :

Cependant que la guerre de Palestine développait la campagne d'anti-sémitisme du gouvernement égyptien prenait des proportions considérables. Des Juifs furent assassinés dans les rues sous les yeux complaisants de la police, d'autres battus sans que les autorités agissent pour protéger la vie et les biens des Juifs. Encouragés par cette attitude des groupes terrorristes firent sauter des grands magasins appartenant à des Juifs, Cicurel, Cattegno, Greco, et placèrent des bombes dans les quartiers juifs provoquant la mort de centaines de personnes.

La guerre de Palestine a pris fin mais il n'y a pas de paix:

Cependant apres plusieurs mois d'opérations militaires et grace surtout aux efforts du conseil de sécurité, la campagne de Palestine prenait fin. Il était alors évident que le gouvernement égyptien aurait dû libérer les internés juifs et lever les sequestres imposés sur leurs biens. Mais il ne fut rien. Aucun Juif, aucune juive ne furent libérés. Bien plus le gouvernement a fait rouvrir le camp d'internement sinistre d'El Tor situé en plein désert dans la presqu'île de Sinai et y envoie une centaine de Juifs qui vivent dans des conditions indescriptibles, ce camp ayant toujours servi à abriter des criminels de droit commun. Ces malheureux internés sont coupés de tout contact avec le monde, privés complètement de nourriture fraiche et à la merci des autres bagnards ou extrèmistes.

Le politique du gouvernement égyptien tend, à l'heure actuelle, à chasser les Juifs d'Egypte de leur pays. Dans la presse controlée par le gouvernement les Juifs sont traités de 5ème colonne qu'il faut liquider. La presse "conseille" au gouvernement de saisir les biens de tous les Juifs. Aujourd'hui que les hostilités sont terminées et que l'armistice est signé entre Israel et l'Egypte depuis longtemps, 400 Juifs sont encore dans des camps d'internement. Sur la communauté juive pèse la menace constante des camps de concentration, de la prison et de la sequestration. Les Juifs d'Egypte sont menacés dans leur vie, leur liberté, et leurs biens.

Les internés Juifs demandent leur libération immédiate. Si une charge quelconque pèse sur eux, ils demandent à être jugés par un tribunal officiel. Les mesures de sequestration des biens doivent immédiatement être levées. Nous demandons que le gouvernement égyptien qui a souscrit à la charte des Nations-Unies respecte les droits de l'homme et du citoyen et se conforme à cette charte.

Les internés Juifs de Huckstep

- COPIE-

Huckstep, I2 Aprile I949
Cairo (Egitto)

S.E. Il Conte Carlo Sforza
Ministro Affari Esteri
ROMA

Eccellenza,

Da ben undici uresi 20 Italiani sous internati senza olenna giustificazione, in mezzo al desertonel sinistro campo di concentramento di Huckstep presso al Cairo. Sib dai pruici giorni del nostro internemento alliamo protestato domendando che un inchiesta fosse almeno inizita per determinare le accuse che, agli occhi delle Autorita Egiziane guistificavano il nostro internemento. De nostre proteste non ebbero nessun effetto, cio che comporte che non vi era nessuna accusa al nostro riguardo. Albiano chiesto alle nostre Autorita diplomatiche, di ottenese dal Governo Egiziono per inscritto le ragioni per le quoli queste inisure arbitrorie ci sano state imposte ; anche la nostra legazione al Cairo non e ruiscita ad ottenere questa guistificazionche dinostra une volta di piu l'arbitranio di queste unsure d'internamento.

All terminare della guerra in Palestina, abbiano protestoto e nunovo demandando di essere liberati, ma tutte le nostre protiche si sono ustate ad un uuso di menzogue et a promesse mai tenute.

Ter noi e perfettomente chioso che il governo Egizianoprosegue deliberatemento una politica di Terrore allo scopo di liquidore gl'interessi stranieri in Egitto. Nel unese di Marzo I949 all'Universita Egiziano del Cairo, un sagetto d'esaure ju " Ci sanotroppi stranieri in Egitto, che cose dovremmo fere d per Slavezzoreene."

Pin di 6.000 ekiei egiziani e stroniesi - sano gia partiti d'Egitto cacciati dal Terrore - Decure di Francesi, Greci, Eugoslavi, e Cecoslavacchi (non ekai) imputirdiscono da lunghi mesi nei campi di concentramento e nelle prigioni egiziane.

La situazione degli stranien in Egitto divento agui giorno sempre our difficile ed un esodo non tardesa a produssi, quella degl' Italiani e partirdemante pin grave. I sequestri unposti sulla collectivita Italiana dusante l'untima guerra l'avevano indebolita -li unici che non furous proaticamante colpiti de queste unsure, cioé II.000 Italiani Ebrei, sono aggigiorno ui presa al panico. Abbondonare aggi alle disperozione al'Italiani ebrei d'Eggitto, non e soltanto spruigerlia rimpatriose -ed in quali condizioni una uqualmente a liquidare posizioni econòmiche Italiane acquistate dopi duro lavoro di pui d'in secolo.

Se non volate Eccelenra, vedese l'esodo del'Italiani annentore verso la Madre Patria e mantenese le posizioni economiche acquistate evergiche unisure di protestazioni s'impagano affiuche gl'italiani in Egitto, non continono a cassese il rischio d'esser arrestati e gettati in coampi di concentramento. Eccelenza, non basta che istruzioni siano date da Roma alle Autorita Diplomatiche del Cairo alle scopo d'impatrio bissegna la Colonia Italiana d'Egitto. di eu II.000 ahrei- ad aver fiducia nell'autorita e nella forza di proteziona della Madre Patria. La maggiar parte degli stranieri e stata liberato dai campi di concentramento. La quasi totalita degli Italiani e ancora in questi disgraziati campi. Cio dimostra la debolezza delle Autorita Italiani nella difesa dei borosudditi.

Eccelenza nella speranza che un rapido fine sora portato

alle nostre disgrazie ed angoscie, le presentanio i nostri uspettosi assequiK

Italiani Intermati à Huckstep

A. Busnach C. Fernandez

Elenco dell'Intermati Italiani in Cairo (Huckstep)

Vittorio Bolaffi
" Gabbai
Rounendo Silvera
Elia Odes
Guuseppe Alcoram
Cesare Ancana
Abramino Busnach
Elia Busnach
Leon Cuvel
Arron Costi
Gabrielle Skinazi
Cesare Fernandez
Elia Cesana
Mosé Haddad
Vittorio Massoud
Alberto Levi
Freddy Picciotto
Habib Vidal
Davide Arripol
Leone Arripol

S.E. Augulseppe Saragat
Vice Presidente del Consiglio
Governo Italiano -R o m a

Campo Huckstep 21 Marzo 1949
C a i r o (Egitto)

Eccelenza,

Noisottescritti, cittadini Italiani del Cairo internati nel Campo di Concentramento di Huckstep sito ne deserto a 30 km dal Cairo, abbiamo l'onore di sottonnetterre all'attenzione della S.V.J. i fatti sequenti.

I) Dal I5 Maggio 1948 cioe dapui di II masi sionia gettati in questo iciagurato campo, sottomessi a tutti i maltrattamenti e tutte l privazioni.

2) Nessuna accusa ci e stato proferita, nessuma inchiesta é stato fatta contro di noi sui del primo giorno. Non siamomai atati interrogative le nostre Autorita.Dplomatiche non hanno ricevuto nessuna risposta soddisfacente per il nostro internamento L'unica volta che siamostati interpellati fu per conoscere l'entita dei nostri beni allo scopo di sequestrarli. Le nostre famiglie sano state maltrattate, espulse dalle loso case e il governo Egiziano non lia fornito nessun sussidio né alle famiglie espulse né a quelle degli Internati.

3) Tutte queste disgrazie ci sono accadute parchesu semplici rapporti di sbirri, ci hanno considerati" SOSPETTI "

4) A mezzo innumerevoli petizioni - la maggior parte delle quali fu cestinata sotto gli occhi nostri - abbiano chiesto la nostra liberazione, no almeno la nostra messa in cuidizio. Le nostre Autorita Diplomatiche non sonno memmeno reuiscite ad ottenere il simpatrio dell'Internati che ne fecero domanda.

5) Al 25 Febbraio I949, l'Egitto firmo a Rodi un accordo cohe muse definitivemente un termine alle ostilita in Palestine. Con questo accordo spariva l'ultimo prtesto che poteva guistifisare il nostro internamento. Malgrado la firma di quest accordo neppure UN Italiano fu liberato

6) La Francia, l'Inghilterra, la Grecia et l'Ungheria hanno attenuto la liberazione della maggioranza deiloso suuditi, questo non ju il caso dell'Italia

7) Chiedraino à V. Eccelenza, quale defensore degl'Interessi Italiani nel mondo, d'intervenire presso le Autorita conpetenti del Governo Italiano affinche une rapida fine sia partata alla nostra detenzione e che eque riparazioni ci siano corrisposte per i danni che ci hanno inguistamente colpiti.

Fiduciosi in un celese amito, le presentiano Eccelenza l'espressione dei nostri rispettosi assequi.

Per gli'Internati Italiani del Cairo

Dottore A. Busnach

Cesare Fernandez	- Freddy Picciotto	- Vittorio Bolaffi
Habib Vidal	- Vidal David	- Leone Arripal
Elia Cesana	- Vittorio Gabbai	- Elie Odes
Giacolle Alcaran	- Ancona Cesare	- Abramo Busnach
Elie Busnach	- Aronne Costi	- Leone Curiel
Giuseppe Dabbah	- Gabrielle Eskenazi	- Mosé Haddad
Vittorio Massouda	- Alberto Levy	

- COPIE -

(4.)

300 Juifs, hommes, femmes, jeunes, vieux sont internés depuis II mois dans les camps de concentration du Caire et d'Alexandrie et d'El-Tor, internés sous le prétexte de la guerre déclenchée en Palestine le I5 Mai I948; ils ont toujours détenus en dépit du fait que les hostilités ont cessé depuis longtemps et que l'armistice a été formellement signé entre l'Egypte et Israel depuis 2 mois. Les 300 internés juifs sont en réalité des victimes innocentes d'une politique d'antisémitisme et de racisme. En dépit de leurs protestations renouvelés les internés Juifs ne voient pas la fin de leurs souffrances. Bien plus, leurs conditions de vie s'aggravent chaque jour ... 50 d'entre eux ont déjà été déportés à El Tor dans la presqu'île du Sinaï, à plusieurs centaines de Kms de tout endroit habité, dans un lieu où l'on éloignait jadis les criminels les plus dangereux et où leur vie est sans cesse exposée par la présence d'un millier de F.M. antisémites et fanatiques. Quand aux autres ils doivent subir les brimades et vexations de leurs geoliers.
Pour protester contre le traitement injuste et inhumain auquel ils sont soumis, les 300 détenus Juifs d'Egypte ont décidé de faire une grève générale de la faim, de 24 heures, le jeudi I4 Avril, premier jour de la fête juive de Pâque.
A cette occasion, ils font appel à la conscience du monde civilisé, à tous les hommes et à toutes les femmes libres, où qu'ils se trouvent pour qu'ils interviennent auprès des autorités égyptiennes, ou leurs représentants à l'étranger, afin d'exiger la remise en liberté immédiate de tous les détenus Juifs. Les horreurs des persécutions et des crimes nazis sont encore trop récents pour que le monde puisse demeurer silencieux devant cette nouvelle et odieuse manifestation de l'antisémitisme.
Protestez contre l'oppression dont sont victimes les Juifs d'Egypte !
Exigez la remise en liberté immédiate de tous les détenus.!

מ ש ר ד ה ח ו ץ
מחלקת המזרח התיכון

מקריה, כ"א בניסן תש"ם
24 באפריל 1940

במדלי הנקעות

לחי מקודש מארצאט ע"י סיניסטר עכסטים קנרסלנט מבחרמות
(על רבוס יהודי) כרלקסן:

1. האחיה כמנרף, קמיר
2. אלי עדס, קמיר
3. חברה הקולנוע "הל-אלאל" אסייבת לד.אנדיאדים רמות'
אלכסנדריה.

(Journal d'Egypte, 7.4.49.)

יבי/זר

העתק: מנהל מחלקת המזרח התיכון
המנהל הכללי
הממלכה המדינית

הקריה, ב'ב בניסן תש"ט
21 באפריל 1949

אל: מנהל מחלקת המדור המיוחד.

מאת: י. בן יעקב.

נקודות לבחינת מצבם של היהודים בארצות ערב.

א. מצרים

1. מבוכת הקסטרון בנוגע אין מכנה צמודה בעת ליהודי ריס, לא מאד המלסונות ולא מאד האובלוסיה הגורמים בלחי למיים. אין לנבא מה יקרה בעתיד והדבר תלוי היחסים בין מצרי ל ראל ובמצב הפנימי במצרים.

2. מבחינת המרכזה צמודות מכנה חמורה למעמדם של יהודי מצרים ומכנות אלו עוד עלולות לגבור בעתיד.

3. מבחינת המעמד באזרחים אין יהודי מצרים אזרחים מלאים למעשה. אך אין במצרים תנועת חתירה אנטי-יהודית.

- - - - - - - - -

על מצב היהודים במצרים

לפני ה-15.5.48

מסע תסמה נגד התנדבים היהודים בעתידות. התסמה נמצאה בסיכון עליה עד ואחרי ה-15.5.48. היא במרצה בעיקר עקב ה-29.11.47 - יום ההלטת עצרת האו"ם על החלוקה. מספר יהודים נאסרו כ"אשמה" אסוף בסתים למען ציונים, הטלת משרדי דרין וכו'. הנאסרים שוחררו מאין ותוקה תרגום אם התקדם במאסר.

אחרי ה-15.5.48

מוסל מספר זכאי תחל מה-15.5. למעלה מאלף יהודים, רבי מ ציונים, לרבות יהודי: מה-מצרים, נעצרו ונכלאו להתנות אר. נערכו חמושים בבתים ובוצעו מאסרים ללא הבחנה. מסע התסמה בעתונות הלך וגבר. הממשל נקטה קו סיבי עד כדי עדוד אלמוה נגד יהודים. הרובע היהודי בקהיר הוטף שלש פעמים. לאחר התפוצצויות הרסו בתים רבים והפילו קרבנות רבים. בתי מספר יהודיים סוגרו. המשטרה האשימה תמיד בפשעים אלה את היהודים עצמם.

ביולי 1948 הגיע הגל האנטי-יהודי לשיאו. למי הוראות מאחים המוסלמים התקיף המוני יהודים ויזרים ברחובות לאור היום. כ 100-150 יהודים נהרגו באותו חודש, לרבות קהבנות מאוים. נכלי גם קהבנות לא יהודים מכין הזרים והקוסמופוליטים מהוגעות בדבר הגישו מחאות רשמיות. כגראה גרמו מספנות בעמדם הטלטונות. במקומות זה יהודים באיטה ונמנעו מלעזוב את מעונותיהם. הגבורים חבשו מרבושים והתעדות כעבדו ילבים, לכשנאלצו לצאת לרחוב.

למי המטחר האבאי עקלה המכלה את רבוש העזורים והמכאים תחת מקוד מטחרים. המשפחות היהודיות שהכנו ליד איזורים "אסורים" קבלו צוי שנוי תוך 48 שעות. מעטי טרירות המוזים נעשו בטחה זה ע"י המקידים המצריים.

לאחר רשון נקראתי מחה, ראש המשלחה והמוטל האבאי, נואם בהמצב המחטר. [illegible] אך מקרה [illegible] בטחים ובדבר [illegible] הגזרים. [illegible] מכין מעידי המברות ומלכ הצויה [illegible] - חוץ זה מהכידים הכזוי. יאויין שמהון [illegible] ים לכולה ס-40,000 הם "גניבים מקוריים". [illegible] - לא כזרים ולא זרים. עכאן טחם משוללים כל פגן נגד [illegible] אנטי-יהודיים מרירותיים.

[illegible] נמטרם 1949 עדיין [illegible] ב-500 [illegible], רם 50 בחחנה המחולל אל-נור (ליצן [illegible]), ליד ים סוף. [illegible] ה [illegible] בלתי-מאטרם ממוד [illegible] יהודים באל-טור. 10 מתו עקב היים הגל-אנושי (אין [illegible] זו).

לפי ידיעה הדחה (לא מאטרם) מעמוד העדה היהודים במצרים נקרוב בכבין המור. דסוקי אכאזה מחה, שר התכורה וחמזכיר המללי של ה[illegible] חדשורים, הושם, לפי אחה ידיעה על גזרה כלכלית מיוקום ועל חבדלת הקשיים האדמיניסטרטיביים מכל המינים. לפי אומו מקור תעשינה ליהודים הקלות ממשלחיות ליציאת מצרים, מאחר שהם יכולים לחזה ביים המיטי הזק. יש להתיחס אל דו"ח זה בזהירות.

אג/עא

Ministry for Foreign Affairs

Middle East Division

- - - - - -

Hakirya, 18.7.49.

Egypt to maintain anti-Jewish economic measures

The widely read Cairo magazine "Al Musawar" writes:

"The restrictions and segregations imposed by the Egyptian Government on the property of Jews in Egypt will be maintained because that is part of the measures taken by the state of Egypt against certain subjects resident in the country. The State of Israel has no international qualifications or validity whatsoever to pretend to have any say in the matter."

(From the Palestine Post, 15.7.1949).

ib/aa

Copy to: Director General
Political Department
World Jewish Congress (Geneva)
Department for [illegible] Jews, Jewish Agency, Jerusalem.

מערך תחזוק

חקריה, עז' באזד תפ"ם
17 במרץ 1949.
ת/ל/3263/8/3050

אל: המקשר עם הצלב האדום,
רח' שיינקין 45, ת"א.

מאת: מחלקת העזרה ההדדית.

בהמשך ל קשרנו הטלפוניים
לעני זרן מק, רצינו למסור בזה רשימת
מני יהודים בעלי אזרחות ארגנטינאית
שנשארו במצרים עד מלחמה:

1) יעקב וייסמן
מל"ל "בל-כוסגאל". נשאר
בחוקסטס Bookstep ויש
לקבל טלגרמה לאל-עוך.

2) אהרון בהן
נאסר באלכסנדריה 1948, בנסיונו
לברוח את מצריך באזור בלחי
מוקי. נדון לשנת מאסר.

ת/עא

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

ס י ד ר ש נ י
מחלקת מסדרת התיבון

תקריב, כ"ח בשבט תש"ב
25 בפברואר 1942

הן בנאי בימה לימודים כוללים

לפי הוראת מפקדת בקורס מרוכז מס' 10 ב' ש-3.1.42
שתתחיל לימודי הבחינה ללקוח לתקופה קצר של 35 שעות מפרסי מצוי:

1. לימודים מס' 35, 17 בחי' קצר אל-גיל מס' 10.
2. " " 33 בחי' קצר אל-גיל מס' 8.
3. " " 4 בחי' אוטוביאוגרפיה מס' 12.

בלימודים האחרונה יתכבן בשטאש מסוין מתחדר אל-תלמידי מחיל
השוטרים המלכותי.

תשומת: שאר לימודין נמשך בקצב.

בבחי: אל"ל נדרש מטמקת לתוכנית ולמסכר בלימודים אסטוגרת הן של הקורסים.

אחיל ג'מה מנציגות יפרשל בשעות גר בחי' קצר אל-גיל 10. נשלחה בנין בר
ירסף ביוכטיין קר"ד בבחי מדין אלקדרכיה ליסקב ליוסטן ס"אל בשאנאל(עזור);

העתק: מחלקת הדיוות
מ.דיים, הקונגרס ליסודי עשולם,
תנחי ליוסודי מסורת ב-ירושלים,
אחיל נג'אר, יאריס.

ספי/צר --

מטעם הכללי, רודוס
א"מטרן, רודוס,
ל"מעזה.

מסדר "מג'דבריין ג'ינס"

אף.2.17 מסדרי ושאתר צי "עזרא"

ג'ורג'יה מסטרנס" בסלוניקי אלקטרי

לשנת אספקה מאי-סוף כתוך סיבי.

מחכה זה משלוח, סליפס מג"ל,

"ג'ורג'יה מרצדיס" ובהגשת "מהנדס

מכיר לפשוטי מלחמה".

לפיטולבס, בי מאיר.

יפ/דר

ב"ג כסלו תש"ב
22 בנובמבר 1942

ל"מעזה.

[illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

סודי ממש!
מחלקת המדינה האמריקנית

וושינגטון, ד"צ ביולי תש"ח
22 בנובמבר 1947

מאסר המבצע: מעקיב נגד היהודים בקהיר

השגרירות האמריקנית מצטטת מיסמכים חסויים
בחלקות במדינת הרוסי-הי' בקהיר.

בין השיקולים שמם בה צריגר מקומות
נרחבת - יהודי שמבצע בהוראות ידע
לאלכסנדריה 1946.

(בורוס שנ'יפסיין, 7.2.49)

יבי/צר

בהעתק למחלקת המדינים
הוגנדרט היקודי הקולסי
הש' לשגרירי ארצות הברית בקהיר.

משרד המסחר
מחלקת יבוא וייצוא

אקריה, כ"ג בשבט תש"ט
32 בפברואר 1949

סאסר תבצעי נסיון נגד תיתודים בקחיר

המשרד לענייני מזון מזמין חיסכיות תמוכים
במשלוח כתכתי מרכזי מרדיכלית נקחיר.

כיון שחיסכיות כאם נה זריכר מקומית
ברוכך ביתודי שנרצאו כמחסנים ירני
ואנגרסם 1948.

(בורך אנ'יפסיין, 7.2.49)

יבי/זר

העתק: למחלקת המדיניות
הקונסרס ביתודי אקולמי
תסמ' ליתודי המזרח התיכוני.

מזכר תמוך

תקרית, מ"ז נשבט תש"ט
15 בפברואר 1949.

אל: המנהל הכללי, רודוס
אל: המח' למוסדות בינלאומיים
אל: המקשר עם חלק הארזים

מאת: מחלקת המזרח התיכון, משרד החוץ.

הח"מ יכבוד שיחתו"ן מיום 19.1.49
מוריץ: "כדי צירוף דאלנוט"ס המובנים אתריס"
הועברו ממתנה המעצר נקמיר לאל-חור.

אל-חור עקל חוף הים הארזים חוא מקום
מבורך שלין נמלחים מועדים ארזים ונחשב
-אי חשריסי של מצרים.

לדעתנו רצוי איריקה זו תועבר לקונגרס
היהודי העולמי למעולה ולמשלה ארחיב ולבקש
אם התערבותה, כן יש להעבירה אל חלק הארזים
הבינלאומי ולכתוב ועדה חפיזור.

תאשרי לנגוץ כשאלה זו בשיחת פרס"ת
ברודוס?

י. כהן
מחלקת הכזרח התיכון

י/צר

משרד החוץ

הקריה, כ"ה בסבת תשי"ט
26 בינואר 1949.
6677/8/135/חל

לכבוד
ד"ר זרובבל,
ראש המחלקה לענייני היהודים במזרח התיכון,
הנהלת הסוכנות,
ת.ד.92,
ירושלים.

מר זרובבל הנכבד,

אך מחזק הסיל עלי לאשר במזרח את קבלת מכתבך מיום 19.1.49 (מס' 651/71/21/153) בדבר בעיית היהודים בסצרים בקשר למזיס המתנחל ברומא.

התצפה שבמכתבך יוצאה, כמדומה, מנקודה מוסקית בקשה: העיתוי המתנחלות נסבות לפי שעה אך ורק על שבירת גיד ועל ענייני צבאיים גרידא; לפי שעה אין כל סיכוי על שלום, ואין כל אפשרות להעלות על סדר יומן של מסיחות כל בעיית המזרח התיכון ענייני הצבאיים גרידא.

בשעה שניכנס לשיחות שלום מדיניות עם מצרים וגם מדינות ערביות אחרות, נתן בסובן דעתנו על בעיית היהודים שם. בשעה שנעבד את ראשי המדקים והתנחות לקראתנו בשיחות שלום אלו התחידות, נקדם בברכה כל הצעות מעשיות וכל התיעצות.

בכבוד רב,

י. שמעוני
מחלקת המזרח התיכון

י"ש/צר

העתק: מר הוך,
מנהל מחלקת המזרח התיכון
היועץ לענייני מיוחדים.

משרד החוץ

מקרית, כ"ה בטבת תש"ט
26 בינואר 1949.

לכבוד
מ' י. זרובבל,
ראש המחלקה לענייני מיתודים במזרח התיכון,
הנהלת הסוכנות,
ת.ד. 92,
ירושלים.

מר זרובבל הנכבד,

מר החזן המיל צלי לאשר בחזרה את קבלת מכתבך מיום 17.1.49 (מס' 881/91/21/192) כדבר בעיית היהודים במצרים בקשר למו"מ המתנהל כרגע.

ההצעה שבמכתבך יוצאת, כפרוסה, שאנחה מומחית במקצתו משימות המתנהלות נכבות לפי שעה אך ורק על שביחת נשק ועל ענינים אזוריים גרידא. לפי שעה אין כל סיחוה על שלום, ואין כל אפשרות להעלות על סדר יומן של אסיפות כל בעיה המורגת מחוץ לענינים האזוריים גרידא.

כשעה שניכנס לשיחות שלום סדיניות עם מצרים ועם מדינות ערביות אחרות, נתן בסוכן רעתנו על בעיית היהודים שם. בשעה שנעמיד את ראשי הפרקים והתנאים לפתרונו בשיחות שלום אלו הפתיחות, נקדם בברכה כל הצעות מעשיות וכל התיקצות.

בכבוד רב,

מ. שרתוק
ממלא מקום ראש המחלקה למזרח התיכון

י/צר

העתק: מר החזן,
מנהל מחלקת המזרח
המשרד לענינים מיוחדים.

הסוכנות היהודית לארץ ישראל
המען המלגרפי: "JEWAGENCY"
Code: Bentley
שלמון - (1673 סא) ת. ד. שם סא

בתשובה נא לחזיר:
מספר 153/36/1/ק/תץ
המחלקה לענייני היהודים במזרח התיכון.

ירושלים, ט"ז טבת תש"ט.
(17.1.49)

לכבוד
משרד החוץ,
ה ק ר י ה.

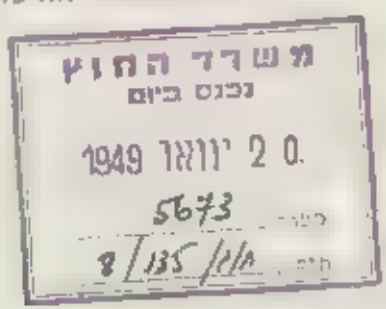
א.נ.,

נוכח מצבם הקשה של היהודים במצרים, ובמיוחד נוכח מצבם הנואש של היהודים המצרים העצורים במחנות, חננו סבורים כי יש לנצל את המשא ומתן על שביתת הנשק המתנהל ברודוס בין נציגי מדינתנו לבין נציגי מצרים, לשם הקלה מידית במצב היהודים במצרים ולשם השגת ערובות ממשיות לשלומם, בטחונם, חופשם וזכויותיהם האזרחיות של אחינו במצרים.

הננו מציעים לקיים התיעצות דחופה ביניכם לבין מחלקתנו לשם קביעת דרכים מתאימות ויעילות, כדי לעורר את השאלה בשיחות רודוס באורח רשמי, או בלתי רשמי.

בכבוד רב,
י. זרובבל
ראש המחלקה.

משרד החוץ
מחלקת המזרח התיכון



/חק.

מדפס 5000—300.01—ת.ד.

ADRESSE TÉLÉGRAPHIQUE :
ALLISRUM - PARIS

TÉLÉPHONE : TRINITÉ 33-84

C. C. P. PARIS N° 3010-33

ALLIANCE ISRAÉLITE UNIVERSELLE

FONDÉE EN 1860

45, RUE LA BRUYÈRE — PARIS (IX^e)

PARIS LE 24 mai 1949

EW/ Hc.

Cher Monsieur,

De retour à Paris, je tiens à vous dire combien j'ai été heureux de faire votre connaissance, et de faire avec vous le tour des problèmes qui préoccupent notre Association dans ce pays d' Egypte, où nous avons travaillé depuis si longtemps.

Nous y avons conservé de nombreux amis et, hélas ! beaucoup d'entre eux qui ont dû quitter le pays, ne cessent d'insister auprès de nous sur l'aggravation de la situation de nos coreligionnaires restés là-bas. Récemment encore, plusieurs coreligionnaires ont pu quitter l'Egypte et sont venus, ici, jeter un cri d'alarme et implorer des secours.

Les personnes bien situées qui, jusqu'à présent, assumaient de leurs seules forces l'aide aux malheureux, sont à bout de souffle, soit parceque leurs moyens personnels n'y suffisent plus, soit parce qu'elles ont été victimes elles-mêmes de mesures d'internement et de séquestre.

Même les fonds inaliénables ont été à présent pulvérisés pour faire face aux besoins les plus urgents.

Je vous ai dit que nous avions fait appel au JOINT, et je suis persuadé que votre avis aurait une portée décisive, si vous vouliez bien dire un mot à cette Organisation, en faveur d'un secours d'urgence à nos frères malheureux.

Nous ne pouvons, en effet, nous défendre de l'impression que si le Joint n'a pas donné suite jusqu'ici à nos cris d'alarme, c'est que vos Services l'ont dissuadé d'intervenir et, ceci, sur la base de renseignements antérieurs qui ne sont plus exacts

Je fais donc un appel pressant à votre sens de la solidarité, et à votre compréhension des besoins de nos frères d' Egypte, pour vous demander d'appuyer notre demande auprès du Joint.

Je suis sûr de ne pas faire appel en vain à votre compréhension, et vous remercie à l'avance de bien vouloir me tenir informé de votre décision.

.../

Monsieur Isaac ben Jacob (Salama)
Département d' Egypte
Ministère des Affaires Etrangères

משרד החוץ
נתקבל ביום
1949 ·ND 30
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מספר
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Prière d'adresser toute la correspondance destinée à l'Alliance à : « Monsieur le Président de l'Alliance Israélite Universelle »

24-5-49

Je profite de la présente pour vous rappeler que vous aviez promis de me faire le service des Informations que vous faites également tenir à l' A.J.D.C. et à d'autres Organisations Internationales.

Je vous prie d' agréer, cher Monsieur, l'assurance de mes sentiments les meilleurs.

Eug. WEILL
Secrétaire Général

Monsieur Isaac ben JACOB (Salama)
Département d' Egypte.
Ministère des Affaires Etrangères
HAKIRYAH - TEL AVIV- (Israël)

Confidential
NOT for publication

THE CONDITION OF JEWS IN EGYPT

Censorship, under martial law in Egypt, is so strict that it was impossible to bring out more than a few secret notes, from which the present report is being written. Censorship has been carried to such fantastic extremes that even classical books are liable to censorship, and there is no doubt that it is extremely difficult and dangerous for Jews and truthful journalists to get true reports out of the country about what is really going on. Indeed, just as in Germany it was possible that many Germans were honestly ignorant of true conditions, so it may well be possible that many Egyptians are just as ignorant of internal conditions in their country as they are of the magnitude of their defeat in Palestine. Moreover, intelligent Egyptians know so little of the inside machinations of their government - and even men in the government themselves know so little - that it is possible that only one or two Egyptians - such as the head of police and the head of internal security - really can give one all the facts. And these men I did not contact. I am glad that there is someone who can check on my findings.

I will begin with my general analysis.

Anti-semitism does not - even now after the defeat in Palestine - exist in Egypt in the SAME way as I saw it in Berlin before the war. I spent nearly a month in Egypt, mainly in Cairo and in Alexandria, and I spoke to all sorts of Egyptians and Europeans, with a view to this report. The feeling against the Jews springs far more from envy, anger at defeat, or from fear, than it does from any RACIAL feeling; for indeed, the Egyptians are also Semitic, and if you went to the cotton market in Alexandria you would find it hard to distinguish between the two. It is essential that this fact be constantly remembered during this report.

Egypt is heading straight for social and economic chaos. The government of the day does not represent the people - it is a minority government maintained in power solely because of the King's personal feud with Nahas, leader of the Wafd. It needs a scapegoat to distract attention from poverty and discontent at home and from military defeat abroad. This it finds by focussing attention on the Jews especially and the foreigners in general. When there are riots, foreigners or even light-skinned Koolems, are almost in equal danger from the mob. Official British Embassy reports warning British residents to be careful emphasise this point.

However, the Egyptians have been fighting the Jews, and there is no doubt, that, subject to the above generalisation, there has been special discrimination against Jews which has shown itself in several forms.

It is true that since the middle of May certainly more than 500 Jews have been arrested and placed in camps (I do not want to use the word concentration camp, because its emotional content gives a false connotation). It is true that during June and July there were riots in Cairo during which Jews were more victimised than other foreigners. It is also true that Jewish property has been arbitrarily sequestrated. Moreover, Jews have been refused entrance AND exit visas. And all Jews living within two hundred metres of any palace property were forced to leave their homes at very short notice.

Now about the "concentration camps".....

At the former RAF campat Aboukir, on the outskirts of Alexandria, 120 people are confined. Of these over 100 are Jews, and the rest communists or other revolutionaries. At first, conditions were bad, but they have now improved. They sleep four in a dormitory; the food is sufficient; and their relatives can visit the camp and leave a suitcase of food with the soldiers who guard them - and leave it

within sight of their relation, though they are not allowed to talk to him. There have been no instances of cruelty. And life, apart from boredom and frustration, and fear for the future, is tolerable. I have met a man who was released and who confirmed the above, and the camp has also been visited recently by the British Consul-General.

At the camp of HUCKSTEP on the outskirts of Cairo, conditions were at first far worse than at Aboukir. But they have now improved as a result of representations by various European Embassies. However, conditions are still more rigorous - more so for the communists who are the majority of those shut up than for the pure Jews. There are 500 people in Huckstep. Now it may well be that there are other camps which I have been unable to get information about, even from Jewish sources in Egypt. And it is certain that poor Jews who have no pull with legations and embassies have been badly treated at various moments. But on the whole the situation in Egypt is far less serious for the Jews AT THE MOMENT than it is in Baghdad, where there have been serious atrocities.

This is not to say that things have been pleasant for them. There have been deliberately planned attacks on them. On the 12th November, 1948, the entire premises of the Societe Oriental de Publicite (who produce the Egyptian Gazette) were blown up. The Managing Director of S.O.P., Heim, is a Jew. But here again it must be remarked that after the explosion his largely Moslem employees were extremely loyal in helping him to move to new premises.

So far my picture has not been unduly alarming. Indeed, conditions for the Jews in Egypt, considering the war, might indeed be far worse. But this CAVEAT must be entered. The rigorous Egyptian censorship has completely disguised from the people the magnitude of the defeat they have suffered. But what about when the Army gets back? What can the Government do then? Some excuse, some scapegoat, some distraction from the spectacle of their own lies and inefficiency will be essential. And, as in so many countries before, the Jews may provide the ideal scapegoats. It is more than probable that the return of the Army will coincide with serious riots and discontent. The position of the Jews in Egypt may then be a dangerous one.

COPY

WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS

55 New Cavendish Street,
London, W. 1.

19th January, 1949.

Joseph Linton, Esq.,
Provisional Government of Israel,
18, Manchester Square,
London, W. 1.

Confidential

Dear Joseph,

We have just had from an important non-Jewish Britisher, the enclosed confidential report on the condition of the Jews in Egypt. There is nothing very sensational in it, nor does it contain anything that we did not know; its main value to us is that it confirms the representations we have made on the serious attacks etc. on the Egyptian Jews.

I would, however, draw your attention to the last paragraph, suggesting that after the cessation of hostilities between Israel and Egypt, there may be further and heavier attacks on the Jews. To prevent such a thing is, of course, very difficult, but it does occur to me that something could be done in the course of peace negotiations with Egypt to provide that the Egyptian Jews may be protected against violence. No one can guarantee that the Jews will not be attacked, but the Egyptian Government can give some undertaking that they will take proper measures to protect their citizens against them. Perhaps you will consider passing on this information and the view I have expressed, to the Israeli authorities.

With kind regards,
Yours sincerely,

A.L. EASTERMAN
Political Secretary

JEWISH WORLD CONGRESS • הקונגרס היהודי העולמי

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תל-אביב: כ"ד כסלו תש"ט Tel-Aviv
26.12.48

לכבוד
משרד המזון
מחלקת המזרח התיכון

א.נ.

בהמשך השיחה אשר התקיימה ביום ה' 23.12.48 הננו להעביר לכם את החוברת אשר הוצאה ע"י הקונגרס

The treatment of Jews in Egypt and Iraq.

(הספר הלבן, אשר עליו נמסר בעתונות)
ליד יעתכם.

לפי הכרתנו אין תוכן של הספר יוצא מגדר הנחות שלכם בדבר הראוי לפרסום. נשמח לשמוע את דעתכם בענין.

בכבוד רב

STATEMENT

of the World Jewish Congress addressed

to the Members of the United Nations.

8th October, 1948.

Sir,

1. In pursuance of the representations already made to the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations by the World Jewish Congress - an organisation with Consultative Status (Category "B") at the Economic and Social Council and representing Jewish communities and organisations in 65 countries, - I have the honour to request that you may raise, as a matter of urgency, at the present Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, the grave situation of the Jewish population in certain Arab countries where acts of discrimination, persecution and violence have been and are being committed against the Jews by or with the connivance and approval of the Governments of those countries. These acts constitute a flagrant violation of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of the Jewish citizens and residents of the countries concerned and are a serious and imminent danger to their lives and security.

2. I would draw your attention to the communication (E/C 2/125) of 25th August 1948, circulated to the Members of the Economic and Social Council, containing the protest of the World Jewish Congress against the postponement of discussion in the Council of questions relating to the position of Jews in Arab countries. This communication (copy of which is attached) gave details of acts of violence and discrimination against the Jewish population, notably in Egypt. Since the date of this communication fresh outrages and acts of discrimination have been committed against the Jews of Iraq and Egypt.

3. In view of the critical character of this situation, it is submitted that your Government may, by virtue of Article 14 of the Rules and Procedure of the General Assembly, request that this matter be included in the Agenda of the present Session of the General Assembly with a view to appropriate action being taken by the United Nations.

4. (a) It is submitted, in particular, that the General Assembly might adopt a Resolution recommending that the Governments concerned revise their general policy and their legislative and administrative measures affecting the Jewish population in their countries, so as to bring them into conformity with the principles of the United Nations Charter, and to safeguard the human rights and fundamental freedoms of racial and religious groups as well as of individuals belonging to such groups.

(b) As the strict news censorship now imposed by certain Arab countries, particularly Egypt and Iraq, obstructs the collection of full information of the attacks and discrimination against the Jewish population, the General Assembly might request the Governments concerned to report, within eight days, to the present Session of the Assembly, whether the human rights and fundamental freedoms of their Jewish citizens have been violated, and if so, what measures have been taken by those Governments to prevent further violation and to redress the wrong already caused. On the basis of such report, the General Assembly might proceed to consider the desirability of adopting a Resolution on the lines suggested.

5. In submitting these proposals, reference is made, in addition to the communication E/C 2/125 of the Economic and Social Council, to the Memoranda addressed by the World Jewish Congress to the Economic and Social Council, on January 16th and February 26th, 1948 and to the verbal submissions of the representatives of the Congress to the Committee for Consultation with non-governmental organisations (NGO Committee) on February 16th and June 21 - 22, 1948 (Report of the Economic and Social Council to the General Assembly, Chapter VI, Section II, paras. 271-273.

6. The regrettable postponement of discussion of the grave matters to which the World Jewish Congress referred in these various Memoranda and verbal submissions, has been followed by new attacks upon the persons, rights, liberties and security of the Jews in Iraq and Egypt. It would appear that these States, Members of the United Nations, have felt at liberty, in defiance of the advice tendered to them in the presence of their representatives, by the NGO Committee's Resolution of June 22nd, 1948, to continue and even to intensify their persecution of the Jews in their countries.

Reference is made to Annexe (1), Part 1. of the Economic and Social Council Document E/940 (Report of the Council's Committee for Consultation with Non-Governmental Organisations) containing the Egyptian Representative's statement that "Egypt has never shown any discrimination against the members of any other race or religion .... and would continue to exercise this policy." The recent events in Egypt affecting the Jewish minority are in flagrant contradiction of this statement.

7. Information has been received of the following new acts of persecution and violence against the Jews in Iraq and Egypt which have occurred during the recent weeks:-

(a) Iraq. The Government of Iraq has embarked upon and is in process of executing a policy designed systematically to destroy the economic existence of the Jewish population and to obtain possession of Jewish property, through confiscation and for State purposes. Measures have been enacted and put into operation prohibiting Jews from engaging in a number of trades and professions, thus depriving them of their livelihood. Jews have been arbitrarily and without cause dismissed from State and other public services. Compulsory levies and forced "contribution" have been imposed by the Government on Jews to secure financial aid for Iraq's war against the State of Israel.

In pursuit of this ruthless design to ruin and despoil the Jews of Iraq, the Government has imprisoned, without trial, scores of wealthy Jews on the pretext of "pro-Zionist activities". Imprisonment has been followed by the confiscation of the property of the Jewish internees. More than 4000 Jews have been interned in concentration camps and imprisoned for no other reason than that they are owners of property in Palestine.

The most outrageous example of this policy of persecution and confiscation is that of Shafiq Ades, one of the wealthiest Jewish merchants in Iraq. Although he has never been associated with any Zionist Organisation and was only remotely associated with Jewish life in Iraq or abroad, this man was arrested recently on a charge of aiding the Jews in Palestine. After a summary trial at which the accused man was not permitted any defence or to be legally represented, he was sentenced to death and in addition was fined 5,000,000 Dinars,

estimated to be almost the whole of his property. In spite of the appeals of representatives of a number of foreign Powers, as well as of former Iraqi Ministers, Shafiq Aloe was publicly hanged, with the formal consent of the King of Iraq, in Basra, on September 23rd last.

Consistently with the Iraqi Government's anti-Jewish policy, the press of Iraq is permitted to conduct a virulent campaign of incitement against the Jews demanding, inter alia, the confiscation of their properties and funds and other discriminatory measures.

(b) Egypt. The latest of the series of pogroms against the Jewish population to which reference has been made in the aforementioned Memoranda and in the Communication EC/2/125, was the serious bomb explosion in the Jewish quarter of Cairo on September 22nd when four houses were blown up. Nineteen Jews were killed and forty-seven seriously injured. This was the third explosion in the same quarter within three months. As on previous occasions, the Egyptian authorities and press sought with characteristic cynicism to place the responsibility for the explosion on the Jews themselves. As on previous occasions, these outrages have given to the Arab population the opportunity to riot in the Jewish quarter and to plunder the homes and business premises of the Jews.

The gravity of the situation has been confirmed by the report of the Arab newspaper "Al Zamane" of Cairo which stated on September 23rd last that a state of emergency was proclaimed in the Mouski quarter of Cairo.

X In urging consideration and action by the General Assembly in accordance with the suggestions contained in paragraph 3 hereof, the World Jewish Congress submits:-

(a) The anti-Jewish acts and measures in Iraq and Egypt constitute a clear case of persecution of and discrimination against a racial and religious group in violation of the principles laid down in the Preamble and in Articles 1 (3) and 55 (c) of the United Nations Charter.

(b) The acts and measures described are an infraction of the Resolution unanimously adopted by the General Assembly on the motion of the Egyptian Representative, on November 19th, 1946, viz.:

"The General Assembly declares that it is in the higher interests of humanity to put an immediate end to religious and so-called racial persecution and discrimination, and calls on the governments and responsible authorities to conform both to the letter and to the spirit of the Charter of the United Nations, and to take the most prompt and energetic steps to that end."

(c) The aforementioned principles of the Charter and the undertaking, expressed in Article 56, by which "all Members pledge themselves to take joint and separate action in co-operation with the Organisation for the achievement of the purposes set forth in Article 55", as well as the above-mentioned Resolution of the General Assembly, create a legal - and not merely a moral - international obligation on the part of the Member States of the United Nations.

(d) The violation of such an international obligation is a matter of international concern, does not constitute a matter essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of a State, and is not, therefore, covered

by the reservation of Article 2 (7) of the United Nations Charter.

This view was confirmed by the Second Part of the First Session of the General Assembly in connection with the dispute concerning the treatment of Indians in the Union of South Africa. Notwithstanding South Africa's objection that the question was of an essentially domestic character, the General Assembly adopted the Resolution No. 75, asserting the competence of the United Nations in this matter. In this Resolution, the General Assembly expressed the opinion that "the treatment of Indians in the Union shall be in conformity with international obligations under ..... the relevant provisions of the Charter" and requested the Government of the Union of South Africa to submit a report to the next Session of the General Assembly on the measures adopted to this effect.

(e) It is pointed out further that these matters come within the competence of the General Assembly by virtue of Article 10 of the Charter, providing that "the General Assembly may discuss any questions or any matters within the scope of the present Charter". Article 13 (1/b) specifically mentions the "realisation of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion" as one of the matters within the authority of the General Assembly.

(f) The adoption of a recommendation as proposed in paragraph 4 (a) of this letter, and the request for an immediate report on the observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms by the countries concerned, as suggested in paragraph 4 (b), are compatible with the terms of Article 10 of the Charter providing that the General Assembly "may make recommendations to the Members of the United Nations", and are confirmed by the terms of Article 13 (1) establishing the authority of the General Assembly to "initiate studies and make recommendations" specifically related to the realisation of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

Such recommendations and request for information could not be considered as an interference in the essentially domestic affairs of a State within the meaning of Art. 2 (7) of the Charter, since the recommendations made on the basis of Articles 13 and 55 of the Charter and a request for information cannot be regarded as infringing the sovereign rights of a State.

The General Assembly's Resolution on the question of the treatment of Indians in the Union of South Africa sets a clear precedent for action by the United Nations in relation to the treatment of Jews in Iraq and Egypt, both in respect of recommendations to, and reports from, Members of the United Nations.

9. I am directed to express the earnest hope of the World Jewish Congress that, in order to prevent further peril to the lives and rights of the Jews in Arab countries, your Government may act in accordance with the submissions contained in this letter, or in such other way as may be deemed appropriate.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

A.L.EASTERMAN,
Political Secretary.

מקבר התנץ

הקריה, כ"ג בחשון תש"ט
25 בנובמבר 1948.

לכבוד
הכרית הפוליטית של
צעירי התנץ והפועל המזרחי,
התנחלה הראשית,
ת.ד. 431,
תל-אביב.

א.נ.,

הננו לאשר בחורה את קבלת
מכתבכם מס' 5137 מיום 21.11.48 והמכתב
מרצוף אליו.

המכתב נקרא בתשומת לב מרובה
ותוכא לידיעת הנוגעים בדבר.

בכל הכבוד

ח.זרפל
ממלא מקום מזכיר הממשלה

חו/צר

מ ש ר ד ה מ ו ץ
מחלקת הסוכנות החיכון

הקריה, יב' במשרי תש"ח
15 באוקטובר 1948

אל: המחלקה המדינית
מאת: מחלקת הסוכנות החיכון.

תרבדים דלקמן הם סיכום של סיפורם של שני יהודים צעירים מקהיר שהגיעו לפני זמן קצר לישראל דרך איטליה. הם יצאו את מצרים באמצע ספטמבר.

1. העצורים במחנה הקסטל.

בתך הכל נמצאים כיום 560 עצורים במחנה הקסטל בקהיר. יש ביניהם ציונים, חברי הוסד, קומוניסטים, מרפיזנים יוגוסלביים ופרפיזנים יוניים מסצדוניה של מרקוס. היהודים העשירים העצורים שם יש להם וכויות מיוחדות. יש להם מקומות מגורים נוחים וניתן להם תרשיון להזמין אוכל מיוחד; אפילו מקררים עומדים לרשותם.

סם חיילים החה מיקודם של 5 קציניים עומדים בראש על המחנה. העצורים הקומוניסטים מאורגנים יפה ונמלו לידם את האירגון הפנימי של המחנה. הם אירגנו תליסה מכתבים משאית עם החוץ. התשלום הקבוע בעד מכתב מזרח הוא 5 גרוש אם המכתב מוכל ע"י חייל ו־50 גרוש אם הוא מוכל ע"י קצין.

היחסים בין העצורים וחיילים הם טובים. יש לעצורים הרשות לקבל ביקורים פעמים לחרש לחצי שעה. פעם בחודלף משר המחנה, אירע מקרה של התנגשות בין העצורים ומפקד המחנה. הסבה לבך היתה שהקצין רצה לשנות את התסדר ביחס לביקורים. הקצין מסר מכתב אחרי שניסה לחסיה פלימים ארצישראליים במחנה בנסוך להחקיף את מחנה העצורים.

הקונסוליה האיטלקית מתעניינת מאוד בעצורים האיטלקיים ועושה מאמצים רבים כדי להשיג את שחרורם. הקונסול הצרפתי אינו עושה בענין זה. העצורים הצרפתיים נאלצו להחחיל בשביתה רעב כדי להביא אותו לידי התערבות.

2. היהודים.

היחודיי שעשולתם אזיונית ידועה נקצרו או נמצאים תחת השגחה חמורה מצד המשטרה. בדרך כלל, יכולים היהודים ברובם לחות חיים חפשיים, מאזינים לשידורים ישראליים זחידיעות נמסרות בחשאי. היחודים במארס־אליחזד התארגנו כסגנה להגך התקפות האספסוף על שכונתם. הם סידרו תפקידי משמר. אך קשה להם למנוע התפנוזת של יחידים לשכונתם.

אלאח'ואן אלמוסלמון מגלים סרן בפעולה ותמחה נגד היהודים. הם אחראים בעד התפוצצות בחנות סיקורל הגדולה. חמרי הנפץ הובאו כמכונית שנהגוה חברים של אלאח'ואן אלמוסלמון.

התסתר היהודי חזא במצב של קפאון. ככמה מקרים פיטרו תעשיות ובחי מסה פרטיים את פקידיהם היהודיים. אחרים נמנעים מלמנות פקידים יהודיים חדשים, כמעט זה דבר שן הנמנע בשביל יהודים לקבל משבודה משרדיות.

3. הצנזורה.

השלטונות מחילים צנזורה חמורה ביותר ביחוד על הידיעות מהחיץ. חיילים מצועים הוכלו לבתי החולים בלילה ולא ניתנה להם האפשרות לבוא בסגע עם אזרחים.

יב/צר

מ ש ר ד ה ח ו ץ
מחלקת המזרח התיכון

הקריה, יב' בחשרי תש"ט
15 באוקטובר 1948

אל: מחלקת הסדינים
מאת: מחלקת המזרח התיכון.

הדברים דלקמן הם סיכום של סיפורם של שני יהודים צעירים מקהיר שהגיעו לפני זמן מעט לישראל דרך איטליה. הם יצאו את מצרים באמצע ספטמבר.

1. העצורים במחנה הקסטל.

במך הכל נכלאים בערך 350 עצורים במחנה הקסטל בקהיר. יש ביניהם ציונים, חברי הופך, קומוניסטים, פרטיזנים יוגוסלביים ופרטיזנים יוונים ממצדדיו של מרקוס. היהודים העצורים שם יש להם זכויות מיוחדות, יש להם מקומות סגורים נזחים שניתן להם מרשיון לחזמין אוכל מיוחד; אפילו מקררים עומדים לרשותם.

50 חיילים מהם שיקודם של ג' קצינים שומרים [illegible] על המחנה. העצורים הקומוניסטים מאורגנים יפה ונפלו לידם את תאירגון הפנימי של המחנה. הם אירגנו חליפה מבחיב השאיה עם החוץ. תחשלום הקבוע בעד מכתב מוברח הוא 5 גרוש אם המכתב מובל ע"י חיל ו־50 גרוש אם הוא מובל ע"י קצין.

היחסים בין העצורים והחיילים הם טובים. יש לעצורים הרשות לקבל ביקורים פעמים לחדש לחצי שעה. אבל כשהחלף השמר המחנה, אירע פקרה של התנגשות בין העצורים ושפקד המחנה. הסבה לכך היתה שהקצין ראה לשנות את ההסדר ביחס לביקורים. הקצין ספג מכות אחרי שניסה להסיח פליטים ארצישראליים ממחנה בטענה להחקיף את מחנה העצורים.

הקונסוליה האיטלקים מתעניינת מאוד בעצורים האיטלקיים ועושה מאמצים רבים כדי להסיג את שחרורם. הקונסול הצרפתי אינו מביל בעניין זה. העצורים הצרפתיים נאלצו להחחיל כשביתה רעב כדי להביא אותו לידי התערבות.

2. היהודים.

היהודים שפולחם הציוני ידוע נעצרו או נמצאים תחת השגחה מסורת מצד השטרה. בדרך כלל, יכולים היהודים ברובם לחוה חיים תמשיים, מאיימים לשידורים ישראליים ותידיעות נפרזות בחשאי. היהודים במארס־אליהוד התארגנו כסגמה לתרף התקפות האנטישוף על יבוגחם. הם סידרו השקידי משמר. אך קשה להם למנוע התחנגות של יחידים ליבוגחם.

אלאח'וון אלמוסלמון מגלים מרץ בפעולה ותסחה נגד היהודים. הם אחראים בער ההתפוצצות בחנות סיקורל הגדולה. חברי הנוף חובאו בכוונית שנתגוה חברים של אלאח'וון אלמוסלמון.

תמספר היהודי הזא בסבב של קפאון. בכמה מקרים פיטרו העשיות ובחי בכמה פרטיים את פקידיהם היהודיים. אחרים נמנעים מלמנות פקידים יהודיים חדשים. בפעם זה דבר מן הנסנע בשביל יהודים לקבל משכות משרדיות.

3. הצנזורה.

השלמונות מסילים צנזורה חמורה ביותר כיחוד על תידיעות מחוץ. חיילים פצועים הובלו לבחי הרוחים כלילה ולא ניתנה להם האפשרות לבוא בסגע עם אזרחים.

יב'/צר

C O P Y

In the name of the Hanhalah of Hapoel Hamizrachi in Egypt, I send you this detailed but simple and concise report of the activities of our different Shiffim in Egypt, and of the general situation in Egypt, with special stress on the Jewish community here.

Being out from Eretz Israel since the 15th May 1948, we have caught t this unique occasion of being put in contact with our movement in Eretz by yourself. We beg you, then, to read this report, but not to publish it (for security reasons) and to make it reach, integrally and completely, to the Hapoel Hamizrachi in Eretz-Israel.

THE SITUATION IN EGYPT.

Tight censorship on everything - lies, visible and easily detected, to the population from the government - Military communiques absolutely false - Ignorant population, and of very low standard in all respects, especially intellectually, morally, politically and socially - Intensive propoganda in the papers, radio and Mosques against the Jews be all means - 1) Shouting libels and diffamation and attacks against the moral, by the meanest and the lowest ways. This propoganda is lead, encouraged, paid and directed by the government.
- 2) Religious fanatism, etc. Result: Pogroms and agressions of which you are surely acquainted.

THE JEWS.

Double martyr: moral and corporal (i.e. of mind and body) only diminished by the news of the "Haganah" and "Kol Israel" which send us encouragement by acquainting us of the strength of our State, its military success, its political success, its Unity, its solidarity and its desicions.
Moral Martyrs : Insults, despise, fanatism, diffomation, low and mean by newspapers, radio and in the Mosques. Jewish employees put out of their work.
Corporal Martyr : Bombs, crimes, murders (individuals) and collective Jewish houses and homes. During the weeks from the 16th - 23rd July 1948 : 300 persons killed, of which 200 were Jews and the rest of Europeans or persons having light coloured faces. Imprisonment, interning in Concentration camps, sequestration of Jewish money and possessions, and the Jews have been put out of their homes in the districts of Abdin, Kubbek, etc. by a military proclomation in Cairo; more than 250 families became homeless, But where is the Council of the Jewish Community? As if it has never existed. The Great Rabbi, Chaim Nachum does great efforts near the authorities, but they always send with arrogance and his reclamations are ignored.

ZIONISM IN EGYPT.

As a direct effect of this persecution, Zionism has gained every heart and every mind. Where is the Zionist Organization? Part of its members are in concentration camps and the rest, and the "great" personalities of Zionism have become very affraid and completely incompetent and want to hide to save their money, being "so" afraid. But the Hapoel

-/-

Hamizrachi, who have known since a long time, the complete incompetence of these persons and who have had to suffer during years from their opposition to us, the Hapoel Hamizrachi had learned since long to work by his own means. The Zionist work is now done by the Youth. There are 3 movements working now in Egypt: Hapoel Hamizrachi, Hechalutz and Hashomer.

Hashomer: 150 chaverim in Cairo - 80 in Alexandria. Intensive work. Very developed selfishness. At many occasions has put its own interest in first place, ignoring the interest of Egyptian Zionixm and movements. 10 chaverim in Concentration camp at Cairo and 15 at Alexandria.

Hechalutz: 160 chaverim in Cairo, of which 40 in concentration camp, 50 not working and 70 working well. Alexandria: 100 chaverim, of which 20 are in concentration camp. The chaverim in concentration camp are:The Mazkir, the whole Hanhalah and Moatzah and the majority of Bogrim and responsible chaverim.

The chaverim who are not in concentration camps and whowanted to work, tried to collaborate with the Hashomer. One week after, the Hashomer asked them to liquidate their movement ant to act here individually to the gedudim of Hashomer.

Result: the Hechalutz was indignant and refused. The collaboration with Hashomer came to an end. The chaverim of the Hechalutz asked the Hapoel Hamizrachi to help them, Hapoel Hamizrachi made it a duty to reorganise them in the same way it had organised its own gedudim (see below), to give them advise, and furnish them with all their sichot and material. Since one and a half months, by desicion of the Hanhalah, our temporary Mazkir has given them loyally all the help and the sichot. 70 chaverim of Hechalutz are now working intensively as gedudim of Hechalutz.

מדינת ישראל

אל: משרד החוץ, ירושלים

מאת: משרד הקליטה, ירושלים

תאריך: כ' חשון תש"ט
22 נובמבר 1948.

מס' 8171/1019

ר"ב קטעים מכתב שנשלח לה' ספירא,
סר הסוכנות ויחבריהם, ליריעתכם.

המכתב נתקבל, בדרך המחתרת, בכוריה
חעולמית של תורה ועבודה (מפועל המזרחי),
בתל-אביב.

דב רוזן.

[illegible]
שרתי
1948 '11 24
2618
ח/ב/135/8

249. VIII. 48. 20.000

מדינת ישראל

הממשלה הזמנית

משרד הפנים

הקריה, בחשון, תש"ח
4 בנובמבר, 1948
352/80/אי/סע

אל : משרד החוץ.

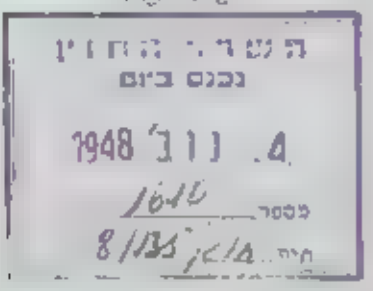
מאת : משרד הפנים.

הננו מאשרים את קבלת מכתבכם מיום
31.10.48 בענין הרב הראשי של יהודות
סאריס נחום אשנזי.

י. נבון.
ראש המשרד.

יג/יכ.

שר-לי.



RE: Chief Rabbi of Egypt.

According to "Journal d'Egypte" (17.10.40) H. Nahoum Effendi, Chief Rabbi of Egypt, [illegible] on the eve of tendering h.. resignation for ill-health. The question will be examined by the Jewish Community Council in its next meeting.

[illegible] should his resignation be accepted a [illegible] will be appointed [illegible] appointed and its appointment officially [illegible] upon by the Egyptian Government.

Distribution: [illegible]

31st October, 1940.

MINISTRY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS
Middle East Division

2 November 1948.

Ref: Chief Rabbi of Egypt.

Journal d'Egypte (19.10.48) denies the information published by "Akhbar al Yom" according to which Hagam Hahum Effendi, the Chief Rabbi of Egypt, intends to resign for ill-health.

YB/FT.

Distribution:
Director General
Political Department
Ministry for minorities

משרד החוץ

מזכר

אל

מאת

הקדמה

תוכן

תתימה

תאריך

מהד/השיח — 9.48 — 5000

משרד החוץ

מזכר

אל .....

מאת .....

הנדון –

.....

התאריך

.....

החתימה

Ministry for Foreign Affairs

Middle East Division

To the Political Department

Re: Egyptian Jews in France.

According to "Akbbar el Yom" (2.10.48.) the Egyptian Police supervising the activities and contacts of Egyptian Jews now in Paris.

Ministry for Foreign Affairs

Middle East Division

State of alert in Cairo
for Jewish feast.

A State of alert was proclaimed in Cairo on the 4th and 5th of October, corresponding to the Jewish Rosh Hashana.

(Zamane, 3.10.43.)

Distribution: Political Department
Press & Information
Tel Israel (Arabic)

ס ע ר ר ח ת ו ך
מחלקת המזרח התיכון

מקרים, יא' במערי תש"ח
14 באוקטובר 1948.

<u>הנדון</u>: המשטרת המצריה עורכת חיפושים
ברובע היהודי בקהיר.

בהוה משטרת חוקים עכללו 280 קצינים
ולמעלה מ־1000 שוטרים הקיפו ב־28.9 עם שמר את
הרובע היהודי בקהיר. נעדך חיפוש סביה לבתים.

כפי המכופר נמצאו אדי אבא ואחרי נפץ.
80 יהודים נאשרו. (אא'אר מקה 29.9).

יבי/אר

<u>אל</u>: המנהל הכללי,
המחלקה המדינית,
לשכת השרות
קול ישראל (ערבית).

מ ש ר ד ה ח י נ ו ך
מחלקת המזרח התיכון

מקו"מ, י"א בחשוון תש"ם
14 באוקטובר 1940.

הנדון: מכסת המצריה עורכה תיפושים
ברובע ת'אודי בקא'יר.

בהוה מכסת חוקים שכללו 850 קצ'ינים
ולמעלה מ־1000 זומרים תקיפו כ־28 ק"מ ממר את
מרובע ת'אודי בקא'יר. נצרך תיפוש מכים לביש.

כפי המסופר נמצאו פרי צבא ומפרי נפץ.
50 זומרים נאברו. (אח"כ עפ"י 29).

י"ב/צר

מנהל חבלי.
העתק: אמחלקת המרינ"ם,
לשכת העתונות
קול ישראל (עב"י).

משרד החוץ

ירושלים, כ' באלול תש"ח
24 בספטמבר 1948.
תואם לצו 8, 1948

לכבוד
מר א.שטרן,
הסוכנות היהודית לא"י.
המשלחת הישראלית באיטליה,
רומא.

א.נ.,

שר החוץ בקש מאתנו לאשר את
קבלת מכתבכם 971/29 מיום 4.8.48.

גם אנו כאן עקבנו בערות רבה
אחרי הנעשה במצרים ובארצות ערב האחרות
ובכל מצדנו יש ריונים ומאמצים לעשות
משהו. לכשהמארגן המחלקה ליהודי המזרח
התיכון של הנהלת הסוכנות נפטר אתה
בקשר אמיץ בעניין הזה.

בכבוד רב,

מחלקת המזרח התיכון.

ן/צר

lecturer on International law in the Fuad University - Progrès Egyptien 13.11.47.). Prof. Zaki's view was accepted by the Egyptian Government. Accordingly, an Applicant who cannot produce the necessary documents to prove his nationality could satisfy the authorities by his "nomen, fama, tractus". Thus, an applicant bearing an Egyptian name, who is reputed to be Egyptian and who has been considered an Egyptian in his social dealings should be granted Egyptian nationality. On the other hand, a Jew born in Egypt of Egyptian parents and a permanent resident in the country (stipulated by the law as conditional to the granting of Egyptian nationality) will be considered a non-Egyptian, pending the production of documents in support of his claim. (Prof. Zaki's interpretation of the law and the attitude of the government were strongly opposed by Prof. Andre Boye, Dean of the French Faculty of Law in Cairo - Progrès Egyptien 12.11.47.).

All foreign residents were ordered by the government (November 1947) to be in possession of identity cards. The same order applies to the so-called "local subjects" - persons of undetermined nationality. About 40,000 Jews in Egypt come under the November 1947 order.

YBY/Ts.R.

explosives which caused the explosion." (AP 23.9.). As an explanation of the riots which ensued, the authorities claimed that "Arabs who had rushed to the scene of the explosion were fired at, three of them receiving injuries (Cairo Radio 23.9.). (Details of the explosion, the extent of the rioting and Jewish reaction are not yet available.).

It is no wonder that these recurrent outrages, coupled with mental and physical suffering have undermined the morale of the Jews and practically reduced them to helplessness. As they wearily await their turn and wonder who will be the next victim, they retain a feeble hope that they may as yet have the good fortune to escape from the country of their birth, never to return.

National Discrimination; Societies Law

For the past few years Egyptian nationalism has rapidly grown and expanded; consequently the Jews have been reduced to a state of being permanent hostages in Arab hands. Up to the present the Jews held a supremacy in the economic field, which the new discriminating laws force them to relinquish.

The Jewish middle classes fare no better than the rich businessmen. The same deliberate policy is directed against the "white-collar" workers as that against members of the bourgeoisie, and more openly so. The Custodian of Jewish Property offered "employment to E g y p t i a n salesmen who have knowledge of French or English" at the Chamla Frères Department Stores, owned by Jews. The employment notice was published in the August newspapers. (Messrs. Chamla had always employed a large number of Jews). The Custodian's notice, therefore, implies that most of the Jewish employees have either been interned or dismissed. The new Law on Societies will be used by the Egyptian government in support of its attitude. This law provides that 75% of employees receiving at least 65% of the total wages and 90% of the workers receiving at least 80% of the total wages must be Egyptians.

It is a fact that many Jews although born in Egypt are unable to obtain documents establishing their nationality (being deliberately obstructed by officials of the Passports and Nationality Department). The bulk of the Jewish population is considered non-Egyptian, although Article 22 of the Nationality Law (27.2.1929) provides that "a resident is to be considered Egyptian until his nationality has been formally proved.".

Egyptian legal experts by means of skilful arguments have succeeded to circumvent the charges that discriminations between Moslems and non-Moslems are made. It was argued that the above mentioned Article 22 could no longer be in force after the abolition (by the Montreaux Convention) of the Capitulations Regime (interpretation by Hamed Bey Zaki,

quiet on the surface. Though the police had discovered large quantities of arms and explosives in a Cairo suburb, the investigations that followed were kept secret, and all that appeared in the press was a flat denial by the Arab Higher Executive of the rumour that the arms had been discovered in the Mufti's house. Hassan el Banna, leader of the "Moslem Brothers", denied that his party had been involved in the anti-Jewish outrages of June and August ("Ahram" 5.9.). Such denials are in themselves a tacit admission of guilt.

It should be recalled that after the riots of 2nd November 1945, Hassan el Banna also denied that the Brothers had taken part in or had been responsible for the riots. (In Cairo political circles, the 2nd of November 1945 was referred to as "The Moslem Brotherhood Day"). The general opinion of Egyptian Jewry is that the "Moslem Brothers" are largely responsible for the recent anti-Jewish outrages.

New outrage in Harat-al-Yahud

On the 22nd of September 1948, several houses (at least four) were blown up by a heavy explosion in the Cairo Jewish quarter Harat-al-Yahud. As a result of the explosion and the subsequent rioting, 27 people were killed and 62 injured (AP 22/25.9.48.). The police went into action against the rioters. The quarter was cut off (AP 22.9) except to official investigators, including Abdur-Rahman Ammar, Under Secretary of the Interior, Salim Zaki, Inspector-General of Police and Saber Tantawi, Head of Public Security (Cairo Radio 23.9.). The following day (23.9.), helmeted police in unusually large numbers were reported to be patrolling Cairo streets as an emergency measure. Fifty policemen were placed at the entrance to the Jewish quarter; 17 Jews helped them identify those who asked for admission (AP 23.9.).

The way this outrage was perpetrated and all the attendant circumstances resemble those of the Harat-el-Karayine explosions in the same district in June 1948 (see special issue No. 6.). The same line of policy as on that occasion was now adopted by the Egyptian authorities: that of accusing the Jews themselves of having committed the outrage.

An official spokesman stated that about three hours before the explosion two Jews had been seen emerging from the Jewish quarter each carrying a sackfull of explosives. They had been arrested by the police and detained. Investigations indicated, the spokesman said, that "inhabitants of the Jewish quarter, fearing a police search of their houses, were attempting to get rid of the explosives and arms in their possession, and that presumably one of them was removing the

Henri Curiel
Hezechiel Ibrahim Matalon
(Bourse Egyptienne 13.8.)

Société Industrielle du Moyen Orient
Rahmin Dovil, et. Said.
(P.E. 24.8.)

A. Gattegno ("Ahram" 27.8.)
etc., etc.

It should be emphasized that Nokrashi Pasha, Premier and Finance Minister, issued the sequestration orders on Jewish property under Martial Law, which provides for the sequestration of the property of "persons interned or under surveillance". This is tantamount to admitting that the sequestration is illegal under normal Egyptian constitutional law, let alone international law. Several Jews whose property was placed in custody are of foreign nationality. What will become of Jewish property under an Egyptian custodian may well be imagined. The state of permanent chaos reigning in government departments in Egypt is well known; the Ministry of Finance is an outstanding example of incompetent and inefficient administration.

As a foretaste of what the future held in store, it was announced in the press that indemnities for loss of life and property caused by Israeli air-raids would be paid out of sequestrated funds ("Bourse Egyptienne" 20.7.). "Akhar-Sa'a" (11.8.) suggested that the Egyptian policemen guarding Jewish premises against looting should be remunerated out of the same funds. The paper claimed that in Cairo alone 4,000 policemen were engaged in such guard duties.

This is certainly a deliberate lie. Police stood on guard a f t e r the rioting and looting took place, only intervening at a later stage so as n t to lose control entirely.

It is quite obvious that the Egyptian government is pursuing a deliberate policy aimed at dislocating Jewish trade and economy. The greater part of the persons whose property has been sequestrated have no connection whatsoever with Zionism and the Egyptian authorities are certainly not in good faith when they label them "Zionists".

Arms Discovery

There are no indications in the Egyptian press that any further arrests of Jews were made from August on. It seems that the authorities gave up making mass-arrests because of the administrative work involved. Up to the 22nd of September things appeared relatively

In the meantime, Mr. Hillel Storch, Executive member of the World Jewish Congress, called the attention of Count Bernadotte and Mr. O'Conner, Chairman of the League of the Red Cross Societies, to the critical position of the Jews in Arab countries. He urged the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies to intervene immediately with the Arab governments.

Jewish property placed in custody

Mr. Storch's appeal remained without response. The Egyptian government reverted to its anti-Jewish policy, placing more Jewish concerns under custody, as listed hereunder:-

Darnet Bros. & Burkhard Ltd. (Alexandria)
Albert Guetta Ltd. "
Mayer Mositich "
Jacques Sharbit "
Marco Mossori "
Wolf Horowitz "
Bono Levi "
Mayer Shinshala "
Leon Rosenthal "
Emili Levy "
("Assas" 6.9., "Ahram" 13.9.)

(The financial assets of the above mentioned firms may be estimated at an aggregate amount of several hundred thousand pounds. Ed.).

During the first period (15th May to 30th August), Jewish assets sequestrated by the Egyptian government had amounted to many millions of pounds. These included the property and funds of:-

Société d'Avances Commerciales
Société Anonyme des Drogueries l'Egypte
J.H. Perez & Co.
J.H. Perez
Levi Perez
Maurice Cohen, Administrator of Chamla Frères
Alfred Lichtenthal
("Progrès Egyptien" 11.7.)

Chamla Frères (large Jewish Department Stores)
(P.E. 12.7.)

Marcel Messiqua, Alexandria
Jacques Abdu Shamla, Tanta
Aslan Barukh, Tanta
Elie Salim Nassi, Mahalla al Kobra
("Ahram" 9.8.)

8/131/6/14

MINISTRY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS
Middle East Division
- - - - - - - - - -

1.10.1948.

ARAB WORLD AFFAIRS
No.14

The situation of the Jews in Egypt
(Addenda to Special Issue No. 6.
of 26.8.1948.)

Measures against Jews resumed after short lull

A series of articles have been published in Egyptian newspapers denying the reports that appeared in the world press of ill-treatment and massacres of Jews. These reports were the result of a campaign launched by foreign correspondents which caused the Egyptian government serious concern. "Akhbar-al-Yom" (14.8.), the semi-official weekly, admitted "minor incidents" but described the reports in the foreign press as "Zionist lies".

Letters received from Jews who succeeded in escaping from Egypt confirm that the Jewish community is living in constant fear and anxiety. A report in "Combat" (September '48) stressed the fact that Europeans, especially Jews, do not leave their homes, if they can help it, especially after dark. Cinemas and other places of entertainment patronised by Jews and foreigners were empty and some of the better-class cabarets had consequently closed down.

The leaders of the Jewish community have always endeavoured to curry favour with the authorities and to appease the mob. It is no wonder that a policy of weakness such as this has been exploited to the full. Every act of submission inevitably brought new appeasement in its wake. Thus, a donation to the Soldier's Welfare Fund would bring a request for a contribution to the Arab Refugees Fund. Chief Rabbi Haym Nahum Effendi even urged the Jewish community to contribute towards the care of Arab refugees (Nebs 11.9.48).

A short lull followed (most probably by order of the authorities, in order to substantiate their allegation that "the so-called anti-Jewish incidents had been grossly exaggerated".) During this period 14 Jewish internees of French nationality were set free after reiterated protests by the French Government. ("Combat" 1.9).

משרד החוץ

מזכר

אל .....

מאת .....

	הערות

.....

תאריך

.....

חתימה

מס/2/חש"ח

משרד הפנים

מזכר

אל: [illegible]

מאת: [illegible]

[illegible]

חתימה

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מס/2/תשי"ח

COPIA DEL PROCLAMA DEL GOVERNATORE MILITARE EGIZIANO SULLA ISTITUZIONE IN ALESSANDRIA D'EGITTO DI UN CONSIGLIO DELLE PRESE.

dal Journal d'Egypte 9/7/1948.

PAR PROCLAMATION DU GOUVERNEUR MILITAIRE GENERAL UN CONSEIL DES PRISES A ETE INSTITUE A ALEXANDRIE.

Il a pour rôle la réglementation de la confiscation des marchandises capturées parce que destinées à la Palestine.- Des Commissions d'enquête sont constituées à Alexandrie, Port Said et à Suez, et sont chargées des enquêtes préliminaires.

S.E. Mahmoud Fahmy El-Nokrashi pacha, gouverneur militaire général, a rendu, hier, la proclamation suivante, No.38, instituant un Conseil des prises:

art.1.- Il est institué à Alexandrie un Conseil dénommé "Conseil des prises".

art.2.- Le Conseil des prises sera composé d'un Conseiller d'Etat à la Cour du Contentieux administratif, président, du conseiller judiciaire du Gouverneur Militaire Général, du Dr. Mahmoud Semi Guenena Bey, vice-recteur de l'Université Farouk Ier, du Directeur Général de L'Administration des Douanes et d'un Officier supérieur désigné par le Ministre de la Défense Nationale, membres.

art.3.- Dans les affaires des prises, le Conseil appliquera les règles du droit international public et en leur absence, il statuera selon les règles de l'équité.

Aux fins de l'application de la présente proclamation, est considérée comme prise, toute marchandise de quelque nature qu'elle soit, expédiée, directement ou indirectement, à des personnes ou à des institutions se trouvant en Palestine, si elle a pour objet d'intensifier l'effort de guerre des sionistes qui combattent en Palestine, et qui aura été capturée par les autorités navales, par l'Administration des Douanes ou par l'Administration des Gardes-côtes, dans les ports egyptiens, dans les eaux territoriales egyptiennes ou palestiniennes, ou en haute mer, durant les opérations militaire en Palestine.

art.4.- Si le Conseil déclare la validité de la capture, il ordonnera la confiscation de la prise au profit de l'Etat.

S'il en déclare la nullité, il ordonnera la libération de la prise ou le paiement de sa contravaleur si elle a été concernée ou s'il en a été disposé pour quelque motif que ce soit. Dans ce cas, le Conseil pourra attribuer des dommages-intérêts pour tout préjudice qui aurait été subi par le navire, les marchandises ou le propriétaire du navire, du chef de la capture, à moins qu'il n'y ait eu des raisons justifiant la capture, et notamment si le capitaine du navire avait tenté de jeter les marchandises à la mer, de détruire ou dissimuler les papiers de bord ou de faire usage de papiers de bord faux ou falsifiés ou bien si l'on trouve des papiers de bord doubles ou si le capitaine tarde à établir que les marchandises ne devaient pas faire l'objet des mesures de confiscation.

Dans tous les cas, les frais de l'instance seront à la charge du propriétaire de la prise.

Art. 5.- Il est institué dans chacun des ports d'Alexandrie, de Port-Said et de Suez, une commission d'enquête composée d'un substitut du Parquet, délégué par le Ministre de la Justice, président, d'un délégué de l'Administration des Douanes, désigné par le Ministre des Finances, et d'un représentant des compagnies de navigation nommé par le Ministre des Communications.

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Art. 6.- La commission prévue à l'article précédent procédera à une enquête préliminaire en présence du capitaine du navire ou son représentant sur tout ce qu'il importe au Conseil des prises de connaître lorsque l'affaire de la prise lui sera soumise. Cette commission devra notamment faire des investigations sur la prise, son prix, le lieu et les circonstances de la capture, son propriétaire, sa destination et la personne ou l'institution à qui elle était expédiée. La commission aura, à cet effet, le droit de procéder à l'inspection du navire, de prendre connaissance des papiers de bord et d'interroger l'équipage ou les passagers. Il sera dressé un procès-verbal d'enquête qui sera signé par les membres de la commission et par le capitaine du navire ou son représentant. Ce procès verbal sera transmis au délégué de l'autorité préposée à l'état de siège dans la zone.

Art. 7.- Si l'autorité préposée à l'état de siège, après avoir pris connaissance du procès-verbal d'enquête, estime qu'il n'y a pas lieu de libérer administrativement la prise, l'affaire sera portée devant le Conseil des prises, sur une requête signée par la dite autorité ou par son délégué dans les zones spéciales accompagnée des pièces de la commission d'enquête.

Art. 8. Si l'autorité préposée à l'état de siège,, ou ses délégués, ne portent pas l'affaire devant le Conseil des prises, dans un délai d'un mois à partir de la capture, le propriétaire de la prise pourra porter l'affaire devant le Conseil sur une requête signée par lui ou par un avocat inscrit devant les cours d'appel ou la Cour de cassation.

Art. 9.- Un chef du Parquet, délégué à cet effet par le Ministre de la Justice, sera nommé avocat général près du Conseil des prises et conclura dans toute action introduite devant le dit Conseil.

Art. 10.- La requête introductive d'instance est signifiée, avec ses annexes, au propriétaire de la prise et à l'avocat général dans les huits jours de la date de la présentation.

Art. 11. Le propriétaire de la prise pour déposer au secrétariat du Conseil dans les 15 jours de la signification, une note de conclusions accompagnée de pièces justificatives. L'avocat général aura cent jours à partir de l'expiration du délai visé à l'alinéa précédent, pour déposer au secrétariat du Conseil une note en réplique accompagnée des pièces justificatives. Si l'avocat général use de sont droit de répliquer, le propriétaire de la prise aura un nouveau délai de 4 jours pour déposer une note en réplique accompagnée des pièces, l'avocat général aura un nouveau délai de 4 jours pour déposer une note en réponse à la réplique du propriétaire de la prise.

Art. 12. Dans les 24 heures de l'expiration des délais prévus à l'article précédent, le secrétaire du Conseil soumettra le dossier de l'affaire au Président aux fins de charger un de ses membres de faire un rapport comportant les faits et les questions juridiques soulevées dans le litige.
Le membre rapporteur pourra autoriser le propriétaire de la prise et l'avocat général à produire des notes ou pièces complémentaires dans un délai qu'il leur fixera; il pourra également procéder à une enquête supplémentaire. Le rapport sera déposé au secrétariat du Conseil. L'audience sera ensuite fixée pour l'examen de l'affaire.

Art. 13. Le propriétaire de la prise et l'avocat général pourront prendre connaissance du rapport au secrétariat du Conseil; de même ils pourront en requérir copie.

Art.14. Les consuls des puissances étrangères en Egypte pourront présenter à la commission d'enquête les notes qu'ils jugeront utile de présenter dans l'intérêt de leurs ressortissants. De même, ils pourront présenter pareilles notes au Conseil des prises par l'entremise de l'avocat général.

Art. 15. A l'audience fixée pour l'examen de l'affaire, le membre rapporteur donnera lecture de son rapport; le président pourra autoriser l'avocat du propriétaire de la prise et l'avocat général à présenter des observations verbales.

Art. 16. Si le Conseil estime nécessaire de procéder à une enquête, il la fera lui-même à l'audience ou bien il délèguera un de ses membres à cet effet.

Art. 17. Les audiences du Conseil des prises ne sont pas publiques.

Art. 18. Dans tous les cas, le propriétaire de la prise, sera considéré comme demandeur en l'affaire soumise au Conseil des prises. Il lui incombe de prouver que la prise est libre de tout ce qui l'expose aux mesures de confiscation.

Art. 19. Les actes de procédure et les jugements rendus par le Conseil des prises seront notifiés par la voie administrative, sur la demande du secrétariat du Conseil, au domicile des intéressés, s'il ont leur résidence en Egypte, et par l'entremise du Ministère des Affaires Etrangères d'Egypte et des représentants diplomatiques étrangers en Egypte, pour les personnes résidant à l'étranger.

Art. 20. Les jugements du Conseil des prises ne sont susceptibles d'aucun recours. Toutefois ils ne seront exécutoires qu'après leur confirmation par l'autorité préposée à l'état de siège. Si la dite autorité ne confirme pas le jugement, elle renverra l'affaire au Conseil pour un nouvel examen.

Art. 21. L'autorité préposée à l'état de siège, ou celui qu'elle délèguera à cet effet, veillera à l'exécution des jugements du Conseil des prises. La dite autorité aura toujours le droit de libérer la prise, nonobstant le jugement en ordonnant la confiscation.

Art. 22. Les jugements rendus par le Conseil des prises, ordonnant soit la confiscation soit la libération de la prise, auront un effet rétroactif à partir de la date de la capture.

Art. 23. En ce qui concerne les prises capturées avant la publication de la présente proclamation:

1) leur cas pourra être soumis au Conseil des prises même si elles n'ont pas fait objet d'une enquête par la commission prévue à l'article

2) le délai d'un mois prévu à l'article 8 commencera à courir à partir de la date de publication de la présente proclamation.

Art. 24. Les navires de guerre et de commerce appartenant aux ministres de la Palestine seront confisqués dès leur capture et deviendront propriété de l'Etat sans besoin d'en soumettre les cas au Conseil de prises.

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מדינת ישראל

המשלחה הזמנית
משרד המעמדים.

משרד החוץ 26/1

הקריה, ירושלים, חשי"ח,
3 בספטמבר, 1948.

עמ/אמ/26/1414

אל: – ראש המשלחה ושר הבטחון;
– שר התוץ.

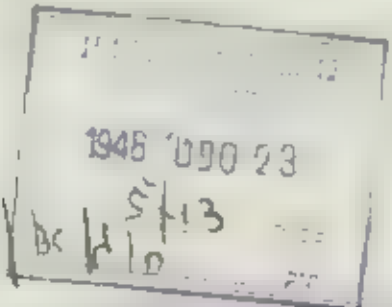
מאת: שר המעמדים.

הנני מצרף לכאן העתק מכתב שנתקבל מפריז, מאדם שעזב את קהיר בתאריך 7.9.48? (כרור שהתאריך 7.10 ו–9.10.48 שנזכרו בגוף המכתב בטעות מקורן, כי עדיין לא הגענו לתרש ה–10).

2. המכתב מתאר את המאורעות שקדמו בקהיר, ולדעתי בודאי תמצאו בהם ענין.

ב. שרית,
שר המעמדים.

אש/של.



תקריה, י"ט באלול תש"ח
23 בספטמבר 1948.

8/135/(illegible)

אל: המחלקה המדינית
מאת: מחלקה המזרח התיכון.

הנדון: <u>עקול רכוש יהודי בעזרים.</u>

נודה לכם מאד אם תוכלו להמציא לנו רשימת של יהודים בעזרים שרכושם נעקל, וכן את מבוא ערך המבוש הנ"ל, בכל מקרה ומקרה.

י.י/ער

מדינת ישראל
המשלחת הזמנית
משרד המעמדים.

הקריה, ירושלים, תשיח,
ג' בכסלו, 1948.

1470/26/מש/סע

אל : - ראש המשלחת ושר הכספון;
- שר המזון;
- שר האוצר;
- שר המשפטים.

מאת: שר המעמדים.

23 נוב' 1948

הנדון: יהודי מצרים.

אני מצרף לכאן העתק החוק שחקקה ממשלת מצרים לגבי החרמת רכוש ציוני.

2. החוק הנ"ל התפרסם ב- Journal d'Egypte מ-9.7.48, ונשלח מאיטליה למר מנחם פיסשון, לרגלי עסקיו המסחריים עם איטליה.

3. עד כמה שידוע לי התפרסם החוק במצרים בשפות העריכית והצרפתית.

4. היות ואין לי ממצא מצרפתית לעבריה, תרגמי שולח לכם את העתק החוק בשפת הצרפתית, כפי שפורסם ב- Journal d'Egypte.

כ. שרירת,
שר המעמדים.

אש/של.

MINISTRY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS
MIDDLE EAST DIVISION

26th August, 1948.

8/131/48

ARAB WORLD AFFAIRS
No.6

Special Issue
On
The Situation of the Jews in Egypt, after May 15, 1948.

The following report is compiled from information published in the Egyptian press, and from the source news reports emanating irregularly from foreign correspondents in Cairo. It should be kept in mind that news censorship was imposed in Egypt on May 13, 1948.

Martial Law

On May 13, 1948, a Royal Decree imposed martial law over all of Egyptian territory, and appointed Mahmud al Noqrashi Pasha, the Egyptian Premier, as military governor, enjoying for all intents and purposes, unlimited powers. Thereupon, Noqrashi issued several decrees which came into effect on May 15. These included censorship on incoming, outgoing and internal mail, telegraph and telephone communications, wireless messages, etc. The Under-Secretary for the Ministry of Interior, Abdul Rahman Ammar, was appointed Director of Censorship; Ahmad Mortada al Maraghi (at that time the Director of Public Security) was made military governor for the Cairo Zone, (later replaced by Fuad Shirine); Abdul Khalek Hassuna, military governor for the Suez Canal Zone; and Liva Ahmad Salem, military governor for the frontier zone (Misri 19.5.).

On the same day, May 13, the Italian School Buildings in [illegible] (were used for internment camps for wealthy Italian residents) [illegible] to house Jewish and Communist suspects (ibid.).

As of May 15, indiscriminate arrests of Jews have taken place in Cairo, Alexandria and the Suez Canal Zone. The first large-scale round-up of Jews began on May 15 at 03.00 Cairo time. Some of the people arrested had been placed under secret police supervision several days previously. Almost all of them were under 35 and had been more or less involved in, or suspected of pro-Zionist or pro-Communist activities. The arrests were made on basis of lists prepared beforehand by the Political Bureau (Ahram 14-16/5). A large number of Egyptian Moslem Communists were also caught in the round-up. British, Italian, French and other foreign residents of Jewish faith, were amongst those who were interned.

According to French official sources, quoted by the Paris newspaper "Le Monde", 17 French nationals were arrested and have been detained since May 16. In August they started a hunger-strike in protest, but gave it up on pressure from the French Legation in Cairo. Other sources indicate that the British Ambassador in Cairo has protested to the Egyptian Foreign Minister at the arrest of British citizens.

During the 24 hours which followed the declaration of martial law, 1000 Jews including 160 girls, were arrested in Cairo, 118 in Alexandria; (141 including 26 girls according to Ahram 19.5); and 40 in Port-Said (Misri 16.5.). On the following days and until May 30, at least 1000 other Jews - according to the lowest figures given by the Arabic press- were arrested in Egypt. The men were put in internment camps (mostly in the Huckstep Desert, 15 miles from Cairo,

and in the Abukir area, near Alexandria); the girls were interned in special detention camps under strong police guard.

Other measures resulting from this martial law and affecting the Jews directly, the most important is the one putting Jewish property under government custody(Art.I of Proclamation No.2). This order officially applies to those who are interned or under police supervision. Subsequently the order was extended to include property of Jews presently residing (even temporarily) in Palestine. This order also applies to societies and companies, if one of their members resides in Palestine (Journal d'Egypte 12.7.).

Deterioration of situation since May 30

In the Palestine war brought new setbacks to the Arabs, a Gestapo-like atmosphere generated by waves of anti-Jewish terror, all over the country. Apart from the regular police round-ups, Jews were arrested and their houses searched on the basis of denunciations, unfounded suspicions, silly pretexts and often without any pretext at all, as it suited any policeman in the street.

The following are but a few quotations from the daily "Ahram", which reports regularly about arrests of Jews . Under the heading "Dangerous elements", it states:

"Passengers in a train, who were discussing the Palestine question handed a lady-passenger over to the police, because she had spoken up in favour of the Zionists" (Ahram 20.5.).

"On his way to the Almaza airport, a Jew was arrested and interned (ibid.).

"A policeman on duty arrested a suspicious man. When the police searched his house, Zionist pamphlets were found"(Ahram 23.6.).

"The police arrested three Jews near the Mena House Hotel. After being questioned they were sent to internment camps" (Ahram 16.6.)

"Two men were arrested late at night on the shore of the Nile. Taken to the police station, it appeared that they were Jews. When their houses were searched the police discovered Zionist and Communist pamphlets. Both men were interned" (Ahram 23.6.).

"A man was arrested while walking in a forbidden area. The police discovered he was a Jew. He had Zionist pamphlets on him and he was interned " (Ahram 30.6.).

"A secret police agent arrested a Jew in Khalig el Misri street. The man had the photo of the President of the so-called State of Israel" (Ahram 1.7.).

It is of course difficult to state, if these press reports correspond to facts. It is very doubtful, however, whether they were published only for propaganda purposes, in an endeavour to appease public opinion which has been continuously hopped up by the unabated anti-Jewish campaign which began long before November 29.

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x) It may be assumed that the internees enjoy some degree of comfort and that they are properly housed. Burchardt was a wealthy American camp in the desert near Heliopolis; Abukir, near Alexandria, used to be a large R.A.F. base.

xx) Egyptian students of Jewish faith, studying in Switzerland (about 30), were informed by a decision of the Ministry of Education "to cut financial help from them" (JP 11.8.).

Subsequent events in Egypt, namely the blowing up of Jewish-owned stores, the sequestration of Jewish property and the riots which took place in Cairo between the 17 and the 24th of July (see below), have led to the assumption that the Jews of Egypt live in fear under the permanent threat of indiscriminate arrests, or of mob violence which is liable to endanger their lives and properties.

It is no wonder, therefore, that already in June, stories of Jews attempting to commit suicide had appeared in the press (Davar 18 & 24.6., Hatzofe 29.6.). Likewise, it is no wonder that Jews have thought it wise to donate funds to the Soldier's Welfare Fund. Reporting on this the "New York Times" (June 21), "Jews in Egypt have been depositing money to the Government as anxious proof of their opposition to Zionism. Last week the Egyptian Government announced that Alexandria Jews had contributed $ 50.000 and the Jews of Cairo $160.000 (L.E.41.000 according to the B.E. 2.7.) to the Egyptian Soldier's Fund". According to the J.T.E. (26.6.) approximately 1000 L. were donated by the Jewish Community in Port Said.

The situation, however, still worsened after June. It is reported that Jews confined themselves in their homes, out of fear. Jewish girls, who had to leave their homes were crossed to escape attention (Al Ayam 11.8.).

Blowing up of Jewish owned houses and stores

- On June 20, at dawn, twelve houses in the Harat al Karayim-quarter of Harat al Yahud (Jewish Quarter) in Husky, inhabited by Jews of the Karayite sect - were blown up as a result of explosions from charges of gelingite. 44 Jews, including many children and women, were killed and more than 55 severely injured. Several visitors died under the debris. The Egyptian authorities, as well as the Egyptian press, tried to accuse the Jews themselves of the outrage. A report by the Director of the Fire Department to the Ministry of Interior concluded that the explosives had been set off inside the houses by the tenants (Misri 21.6., Ahram 22.6., J.T.E. 23.6. and B.E. 20.7.). Police investigations proved fruitless. More than one month after the outrage the Parquet classified the case as one of "homicide without premeditation by unknown people"(Ahram 23.7.).

- On July 6th, high explosives (gelitinite) were accidentally found near the Sudan Government's Agency in Towfiq Street, Cairo. The explosives were dismantled. The press suggested that the Sudan's Agency was the target. The fact remains however that the premises of the Jewish-owned drug-stores "Al Hayat" are located in the same building(Ahram 8.7.). In its issue of the previous day, Ahram(7.7.) had not failed to report that "investigators believe that the explosives have been placedthere by Zionists..."

- A third criminal bomb-outrage occurred on the 19th of July, shortly before midnight(Cairo time). Charges of high explosives (apparently similar to those used in the Harat al Yahud outrage) blew up and seriously damaged the well-known Jewish-owned Cicurel Department stores in Fuad al Awal Street. About 500 shops, including the "Normandie" cinema nearby, suffered damages. Three people were killed and 17 injured. Panic ensued. The air-raid alarm sounded and anti-aircraft guns went into action. Police cordoned off the area for several days. The Prime Minister is reported to have told the press that the explosion was caused by an air-raid. The press, therefore, published lengthy reports stating that the bomb had been dropped by a hostile plane. "Eye-witnesses" accused a Jew, by the name of Jack Shamla, to have flashed signals to the enemy bomber. Shamla was consequently arrested. (He was released two days later). (Ahram 20 & 22.7.). It is worthwile mentioning that Messrs Nahas Pasha, the former Under Secretary of the Ministry of Interior, and presently the Director of Cicurel Stores, in a Note to the Attorney General, opposed the conclusions of the official enquiry and stated that the explosives had been placed outside the building and not dropped from a plane as generally believed" (B.E. 24.7.).

- The fourth explosion took place on the 28.7. 1948 at 7 p.m. C[illegible] time, in the Jewish owned building on stores Elfi Bey St. The explosion was caused by explosives planted on the first floor of the building. There was little damage. Four people sustained injuries. The explosion occurred after the closing of the premises. (Ez.M. of 29.7. & E.I. 31.7.). As in the previous outrages, Jews were charged with the crime. A Jew, formerly employed by the Jewish stores, was [illegible] (Ahram 30.7.).

- Two other Jewish-owned Department stores, Cattaoui - Emad el-Din [illegible] and Benzion, - Westerly Kodsi Square -, were damaged on the afternoon of Sunday 1.8.48. by two violent explosions at 10-minute intervals. (E.P. 3.8.). 20 people were injured. The police carried out the arrests. Ahram (3.8.) insinuated that Zionist elements might be responsible for the outrages. Contrary to the previous cases, however, no anti-Jewish rioting followed as the police took immediate and effective measures. Moreover, the Prime Minister reassured newspaper reporters that the perpetrators would be arrested "within every right to". A 10.000 pounds reward was offered for information leading to the arrest of the culprits (P.D. 2.8.). This change in the Egyptian Government's attitude was apparently due to the growing uneasiness in official quarters following disruption of the city's economic life and/or as a result of warnings issued by the representatives of Foreign Governments.

The anti-Jewish and anti-Foreigner incidents

The Egyptian Censor seems to have been particularly eager to prevent the publication of news on anti-Jewish and anti-Foreigner incidents. A complete black-out in the news of the rioting was, therefore, imposed on the press. This explains the fact that not a single information of mob excesses is to be found in the Egyptian newspapers, apart for a naive report in "Ahram (22.7.) that "the question of public order was discussed at a meeting between the Egyptian Premier, the Under Secretary of the Ministry of Interior, the Head of Public Security and the Governor of Cairo."

Rioting, including murder, with acute anti-Jewish and anti-Foreigner demonstrations (which reached a climax during the week of July 17th), apparently took place as a result of the bombing of Cairo by Israeli Air Forces on July 15.. The population, influenced by Communism and by official communiques on showy victories in Palestine, was quite deceived when it found out that "Zionist gangs" were able to hit back and hit hard. The responsible authorities, in their endeavour to create a diversion of public tension, remained passive in the face of the disturbances, and in some instances, even encouraged the furious mobs. At all events they sought to condone the excesses committed. The Attorney General's report on the Hass murder (see below), explained that the attack on Hass was made "at a time when the Egyptian population was under furious psychological conditions because of Zionist air raids on Cairo" (UP 14.8.).

The first indications of the disturbances in Cairo came through a dispatch from Washington published in the Palestine Post (21.7.), disclosing that "Stephan Hass, 53, Philadelphia business man touring the Middle-East, was stoned to death in Cairo by a mob of angry Egyptians. His wife was roughly treated but not badly hurt, while a British family and an Egyptian car conveying the couple were also injured. An A.P. despatch, also published in the P.P. 21.7., announced that talks had taken place between the British Ambassador and the Egyptian Foreign Minister, about regrettable incidents committed against British subjects following the blast of the Egyptian Cinema". (Censorship was so severe that the bombing of the Jewish-owned Cicurel stores was always referred to as the blast of the Egyptian Cinema.) News came later of the murder of the Frenchman Henri Gaillard, branch of the Egyptian Radio City Electric and Fire Council, Wireless Operator of the French Embassy, who were stabbed to death by a mob on or about July 20th (Le Monde 13.8.).

Regarding pogroms against Jews, there is no accurate information (again, because of the severe censorship prevailing in Egypt) except for the news published in the French press (Combat, August 12, Le Monde 13.8., France-Soir 17.8.) and in the Press Release No.3 dated 4th August, of the Israeli Press and Information Office.

The release reveals that on Tuesday July 20th, in Malika Farida St., a large and organised group of Egyptians dragged the people from the streets. All Europeans were robbed. Those suspected of being Jewish were attacked with great cruelty; some were murdered; some had their legs broken and some blinded. The next morning three Rabbis were murdered in Cairo slaughter house. It is estimated - the release goes on to say,-that 150 Jews were killed or disappeared and hundreds wounded during the attacks. At least 120 were brought to the Jewish Hospital and an unknown number to Government Hospitals.

It is not possible to ascertain whether the facts mentioned in the release are over-rated. Some confirmation is now available through an article in France-Soir (published in Paris) of 17.8.48., which speaks of large-scale street violence in Cairo and blames the Egyptian Government for it.

The above quoted Israeli Press Release states in addition that the police did not intervene to stop the killing. This is fully confirmed by the American protest to Egypt over the Heyes case. The US Department Note to Egypt demanded a full explanation of the reports that certain police officers had been unwilling to intervene". The Note protested against "totally unwarranted and inexplicable efforts to prevent Mrs.Heyes from communicating with the American Embassy in Cairo" (U.P. 27.7.). A Reuter despatch published in the "Continental Daily Mail" (15.8.), brings another confirmation about the Egyptian Government's responsibility and the indifference of the police in connection with the anti-Jwish and anti-Foreigner disturbances. The despatch reads as follows:

Diplomatic circles in Cairo indicate that there is no falling off in the present anti-Foreigner campaign and that the native population continues to be incited by the press to acts of violence or molestation against all men who wear hats. It was pointed out in official circles in Paris that the Egyptian Government has powers under martial law of siege declared on May 15 to censor the press, and therefore to exercise a restraining influence on these incitements. But as this has been done, one French official commented, "the police the police take the side of the ruffians when a foreigner is involved."

The anti-Jewish press campaign continued in August. There are no indications, however, of physical disturbances and it seems that the government now wishes to avoid major incidents. The semi-official "Ahram" (3.8.)devotes an editorial to condemn terrorism and stresses that Egyptians were also amongst the victims of terror.
On the other hand the police started to consider seriously the necessity of preventing the recurrences of atrocities. Thus, "Journal d'Egypte' (12.8.) reveals that the Egyptian police "discovered caches of arms and explosives in Cairo suburbs. It adds that information gathered concerning the recent explosions in Cairo have brought serious suspicion to bear on a high Arab personality, living in a Cairo suburb (apparently the Mufti - Ed.). Another sign of change in Government's attitude is to be gathered from the fact that the military Governor has abrogated the order confiscating the property of Levy Cohen, a wealthy Jew (B.E. 2.8.). Yet, it should not be inferred that the situation of the Jews has improved. On the contrary, it is to be assumed that the embers of the Jewish community in Egypt will continue to serve as hostages in the hands of the local authorities, as long as the existing conflict between Jews and Arabs is not definitely settled.

YEM/FK

Ayfissit 14

MINISTRY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS
Middle East Division

1. 10. 1940.

JEWISH WORLD AFFAIRS
No.14

The situation of the Jews in Egypt
(As reported in Palestine Press No.6.
of 21.9.1940.)

Censures a pilot Jews [illegible] lull

A series of articles have been published in Egyptian newspapers denying the reports which appeared in the world press of ill-treatment and massacres of Jews. These reports were a result of the campaign launched by foreign correspondents which caused the Egyptian government serious concern. "Akhbar-al-Yom" (14.8.), the semi-official weekly, admitted 'minor incidents' but described the reports in the foreign press as "Zionist lies."

Letters received from Jews who succeeded in escaping from Egypt confirm that the Jewish community is living in constant fear and anxiety. A report in "Combat" (September '40) stressed the fact that Europeans, especially Jews, do not leave their homes, if they can help it, especially after dark. Cinemas and other places of entertainment patronised by Jews and foreigners were empty and some of the better-class cabarets had consequently closed down.

The leaders of the Jewish community have always endeavoured to curry favour with the authorities and to appease the mob. It is no wonder that a policy of weakness such as this has been exploited to the full. Every act of submission inevitably brought new appeasement in its wake. Thus, a donation to the Soldier's Welfare Fund would bring a request for a contribution to the Arab Refugees Fund. Chief Rabbi Haym Nahum Effendi even urged the Jewish community to contribute towards the care of Arab refugees (Nebe 11.9.40..

A short lull followed (most probably by order of the authorities, in order to substantiate their allegation that 'the so-called anti-Jewish incidents had been grossly exaggerated".) During this period 14 Jewish internees of French nationality were set free after reiterated protests by the French Government. ("Combat" 1.9.).

In the meantime, Mr.Hillel Storch, Executive member of the World Jewish Congress, called the attention of Count Bernadotte and Mr. O'Connor, Chairman of the League of the Red Cross Societies, to the critical position of the Jews in Arab countries. He urged the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies to intervene immediately with the Arab governments.

Jewish property placed in custody

Mr.Storch's appeal remained without response. The Egyptian government reverted to its anti-Jewish policy, placing more Jewish concerns under custody, as listed hereunder:-

Carnet Bros. & Burkhard Ltd. (Alexandria)
Albert Guetta Ltd. "
Meyer Monitich "
Jacques Sharbit "
Marco Nassari "
Wolf Horowitz "
Leno Levi "
Mayer Shinshala "
Leon Rosenthal "
Emilio Levy "

("Assas" 6.9.,"Ahram" 13.9)

(The financial assets of the above mentioned firms may be estimated at an aggregate amount of several hundred thousand pounds. Ed.).

During the first period (15th May to 30th August), Jewish assets sequestrated by the Egyptian government had amounted to many millions of pounds. These included the property and funds of:-

Societe d'Avances Commerciales
Societe Anonyme des Drogueries d'Egypte
J.M.Perez & Co.
J.M.Perez
Levi Perez
Maurice Cohen, Administrator of Chanla Freres
Alfred Lichtenthal

("Progres Egyptien" 11.7.)

Chanla Freres (large Jewish Department Stores)

(E.E. 12.7.)

Marcel Nessiqua — Alexandria
Jacques Abdu Shanla — Tanta
Aslan Zaruhh — "
Elie Salim Nassi — Mehalla el Kobra

("Ahram" 9.8.)

Henri Curiel
Nezechiel Ibrahim Matalon

(BourseEgyptienne 13.8)

Societe Industrielle du Moyen Orient
Rahmin David - Pt. Said -

(P. E. 24.8.)

A.Gattegno ("Ahram" 27. 8.),
etc., etc.

It should be emphasized that Nograshi Pasha, Premier and Finance Minister, issued the sequestration orders on Jewish property under Martial Law, which provides for the sequestration of the property of "persons interned or under surveillance." This is tantamount to admitting that the sequestration is illegal under normal Egyptian constitutional law, let alone international law. Several Jews whose property was placed in custody are of foreign nationality. What will become of Jewish property under an Egyptian custodian may well be imagined. The state of permanent chaos reigning in government departments in Egypt is well known; the Ministry of Finance is an outstanding example of incompetent and inefficient administration.

As a foretaste of what the future held in store, it was announced in the press that indemnities for loss of life and property caused by Israeli air-raids would be paid out of sequestrated funds ("Bourse Egyptienne" 20. 7.). "Akhbar-Sa'a" (11.8.) suggested that the Egyptian policemen guarding Jewish premises against looting should be remunerated out of the same funds. The paper claimed that in Cairo alone 4,000 policemen were engaged in such guard duties.

This is certainly a deliberate lie. Police stood on guard after the rioting and looting took place, only intervening at a later stage so as not to lose control entirely.

It is quite obvious that the Egyptian government is pursuing a deliberate policy aimed at dislocating Jewish trade and economy. The greater part of the persons whose property has been sequestrated have no connection whatsoever with Zionism and the Egyptian authorities are certainly not in good faith when they label them "Zionists".

Arms Discovery

There are no indications in the Egyptian press that any further arrests of Jews were made from August on. It seems that the authorities gave up making mass-arrests because of the administrative work involved. Up to the 22nd of September things appeared relatively quiet on the surface. Though the police had discovered large quantities of arms and explosives in a Cairo suburb, the investigations that followed were kept secret, and all that appeared in the press was a flat denial by the Arab Higher Executive of the rumour that the arms had been discovered in the Mufti's house. Hassan el Banna, leader of the "Moslem Brothers", denied that his party had been involved in the anti-Jewish outrages of June and August (Ahram 5.9.). Such denials are in themselves a tacit admission of guilt.

It should be recalled that after the riots of 2nd November 1945, Hassan el Banna also denied that the Brothers had taken part in or had been responsible for the riots. (In Cairo political circles, the 2nd of November 1945 was referred to as "The Moslem Brotherhood Day"). The general opinion of Egyptian Jewry is that the "Moslem Brothers" are largely responsible for the recent anti-Jewish outrages.

New outrage in Harat-el-Yahud

On the 22nd of September 1948, several houses (at least four) were blown up by a heavy explosion in the Cairo Jewish quarter Harat-el-Yahud. As a result of the explosion and the subsequent rioting, 27 people were killed and 62 injured (AP 22/25.9.48.). The police went into action against the rioters. The quarter was cut off (AP 22.9.) except to official investigators, including Abdur-Rahman Ammar, Under Secretary of the Interior, Salim Zaki, Inspector-General of Police and Saber Tantawi, Head of Public Security(Cairo Radio 23.9.). The following day (23.9.), helmeted police in unusually large numbers were reported to be patrolling Cairo streets as an emergency measure. Fifty policemen were placed at the entrance to the Jewish quarter; 17 Jews helped them identify those who asked for admission (AP 23.9.).

The way this outrage was perpetrated and all the attendant circumstances resemble those of the Harat-el-Karayime explosions in the same district in June 1948 (see special issue No.6. The same line of policy as on that occasion was now adopted by the Egyptian authorities: that of accusing the Jews themselves of having committed the outrage.

An official spokesman stated that about three hours before the explosion two Jews had been seen emerging from the Jewish quarter each carrying a sackful of explosives. They had been arrested by the police and detained. Investigations indicated, the

spokesman said, that "inhabitants of the Jewish quarter, fearing a police search of their houses, were attempting to get rid of the explosives and arms in their possession, and that presumably one of them was removing the explosives which caused the explosion."(AP 23.9.). As an explanation of the riots which ensued, the authorities claimed that "Arabs who had rushed to the scene of the explosion were fired at, three of them receiving injuries(Cairo Radio 23.9.). (Details of the explosion, the extent of the rioting and Jewish reaction are not yet available.).

It is no wonder that these recurrent outrages, coupled with mental and physical suffering have undermined the morale of the Jews and practically reduced them to helplessness. As they wearily await their turn and wonder who will be the next victim, they retain a feeble hope that they may as yet have the good fortune to escape from the country of their birth, never to return.

National Discrimination; Societies Law

For the past few years Egyptian nationalism has rapidly grown and expanded; consequently the Jews have been reduced to a state of being permanent hostages in Arab hands. Up to the present the Jews held a supremacy in the economic field, which the new discriminating laws force them to relinquish.

The Jewish middle classes fare no better than the rich businessmen. The same deliberate policy is directed against the "white-collar" workers as that against members of the bourgeoisie, and more openly so. The Custodian of Jewish Property offered employment to E g y p t i a n salesmen who have knowledge of French or English" at the Chemla Freres Department Stores, owned by Jews. The employment notice was published in the August newspapers. (Messrs.Chemla had always employed a large number of Jews). The Custodian's notice, therefore, implies that most of the Jewish employees have either been interned or dismissed. The new Law on Societies will be used by the Egyptian government in support of its attitude. This law provides that 75% of employees receiving at least 65% of the total wages and 90% of the workers receiving at least 80% of the total wages must be Egyptians.

It is a fact that many Jews although born in Egypt are unable to obtain documents establishing their nationality(being deliberately obstructed by officials of the Passports and Nationality Department). The bulk of the Jewish population is considered non-Egyptian, although Article 22 of the Nationality Law (27.2.1929) provides that " resident is to be considered Egyptian until his nationality has been formally proved."

Egyptian legal experts by means of skilful arguments have succeeded to circumvent the charges that discriminations between Moslems and non-Moslems are made. It was argued that the above-mentioned Article 22 could no longer be in force after the abolition (by the Montreaux Convention) Capitulations(interpretation by Hafez the late Bey Zaki, lecturer on International Law in the Fuad University - Progres Egyptien 13.11.47.). Prof.Zaki's view was accepted by the Egyptian Government. Accordingly, an applicant who cannot produce the necessary documents to prove his nationality could satisfy the authorities by his "nomen, fama, tractus".

Thus, an applicant bearing an Egyptian name, who is reputed to be Egyptian and who has been considered an Egyptian in his social dealings should be granted Egyptian nationality. On the other hand, a Jew born in Egypt of Egyptian parents and a permanent resident in the country(still according to the law as conditional to the granting of Egyptian nationality) will be considered a non-Egyptian, pending the production of documents in support of his claim. (Prof.Gidi's interpretation of the law and the attitude of the government were strongly opposed by Prof.Andre Boyo, Dean of the French Faculty of Law in Cairo - Progres Egyptien 12.11.47.).

All foreign residents were ordered by the government (November 1947) to be in possession of identity cards. The same order applies to the so-called "local subjects" - persons of undetermined nationality. Most of the DOC Jews in Egypt come under the November 1947 order.

YBY/Tb.R.

Paris le 9/10/48

Mon bien Cher S.

Tout d'abord je dois te dire que nous avons été très inquiets à ton sujet et à celui de tiens - jusqu'au moment ou nous avons reçu de tes nouvelles par T.W.A. qui est aussi à Paris. Heureusement que tu es en bonne santé et que les ennemis n'ont pas pu vous avoir comme ils le pensaient.
Je vais procéder par ordre et te donner une idée plus ou moins exacte des choses telles qu'elles se sont passées jusqu'au moment de mon départ du Caire le 7/10/48.
Je remonterai aux premiers moments des hostilités. La bataille de Michmar Hanek a désillusionné le public Egyptien. La prise de Haifa les a également beaucoup fachés, le lendemain de ce jour les journaux ont commencé une terrible propagande (surtout le journaux arabes) donnant des photos certainement faites au Studio au Caire montrant des photos d'Arabes tatués à mort par la Haganna.- la presse disant que les Juifs voulaient appliqué aux Arabes les traitements qu'ils avaient eux même subis en Allemagne. La colère monte à son comble avec l'affaire de Dir Jassin - et l'on sait qu'au 15 Mai il se peut que toutes les armées marcheront pour écraser cette petite fraction de pays que chacun pense n'être que une bouchée de pain, on m'avait prevu aller à une Mouzahra et frapper des Juifs comme cela se passe généralement.
15 Mai sous l'invitation cordiale des Anglais les Armées régulières se précipitent sur vous. Les journaux montrent avec des cartes à l'appui montrant la marche victorieuse des Armées dans le Désert prise de Gaza - Grand enthousiasme, les Cheikhs hurlent dans les radios, les rues et partout

des manifestations, des insultes courantes au Juifs mais encore rien de sérieux à part les arrestations des personnes supposées suspectes les Sionistes et les Communistes soi disant - à 15 klm de Tel-Aviv - à 6 klm de T.A. on distribue des Chartets dans les rues c'est Tel-El-Kasr le nouveau, non quand tout à coup les trains arrivent pleins de blessés les Hôpitaux sont pleins - et le rapport sur la bataille des gens qui reviennent ne laisse aucun doute sur la résistance héroïque du peuple Juif. Tous les Juifs écoutent le post clandestin et puisent leur courage pour le plus part dans les livres saints et les prophètes. Bombes au quartier Juif du Caire, on soupçonne l'armée d'avoir fait le coup, 2 bombes une sorte torpille terrestre qui devaient faire sauter tout le quartier est désamorcée 3 minutes avant son explosion par le système d'horlogerie par un Juif du quartier qui a fait la guerre dans l'armée Britannique - Il y a 30 morts 100 blessés, des maisons effondrées mais les journaux et le gouvernement rejettent la responsabilité sur les Juifs, ils ont eux même fait sauter leurs maisons - il y a des coups dans le rues ce matin et les esprits sont très surchauffés - ça commence à aller mal au front alors il faut se payer sur les Juifs d'ici.
quelques jours après, bombardement par un avion Juif. Les frères Musulmans s'organisent et lorsque la mine de "Greco" explose c'est la grande pagaille - A la sortie des Cinémas les étranger subissent le traitement dont tu as entendu tous les détails. Des équipes de meurtriers font descendre les gens des taxis s'ils sont Juifs poignardés au quartier de Bab-El-Sharia ou le frère d'Angèle la ferme à Michel ont salement touché, on le jette à l'hopital Démarchoke ou on lui enlève la rate on lui recoud le foie, et l'estomac - Il a passé 3 mois à l'Hopital et maintenant il est bien avec quelques coupures et cicatrices au visage.

Le lendemain matin de l'explosion je conseil aux miens de ne pas descendre présentant le danger effectivement chacun reste chez soir., à Midan Araba-El-Khadra des équipes organisées poignardent. La police a disparue, le Gouvernement organise cela puisqu'il laisse faire ce qu'il appelle la racaille. Durant 3 jours c'est à peu prés la même chose jusqu'à l'assassinat des 3 étrangers Caillard l'Américain et l'Anglais. A ce moment intervention énergique des Consulats avec menaces sérieuses d'occupation. La folie cesse et la police en masse patrouille les rues, l'Ultimatum a dû être très sevère pour que le Gouvernement change le politique. Depuis ce jour il n'y a rien eu de sérieux du point de vues des vies humaines et l'on peut dire que ces 3 étrangers tués ont

été en sacrifice leur mort devant arrêter ce qui aurait pu être un désastre véritable - Pour le moment on se sert en sécurité relative - Le moral du peuple est bas et le Waft n'oppose à la poursuite de la guerre - Néanmoins on séquestre les biens de tous ceux qui ont fait soit sortir leur argent soit qui sont connus pour être Sionistes soit qui ont vendus des terrains en Palestine et si l'on attrappe un Couchan ça suffit pour être enfermé - J.P. a été coffré parcequ'il a reçu des lettres de ses enfants via Paris - Tout type qui reçoit une lettre que l'on soupçonne venir de chez vous est accusé de communiquer avec l'ennemi - Ainsi as-tu très bien fait de ne pas nous écrire car tu aurait pû nous causer du tort, je ne veux pas que tu te fâches et je suis sûr que tu me comprend très bien nos coeurs sont avec toi mais pour le moment il est essentiel de continuer à ne pas s'écrire même via un autre pays - Je continuerai à communiquer avec toi tant que je serais à l'étranger car je resterai dehors probablement 3 mois si la situation ne s'aggrave pas chez nous. Toute la famille va bien et est en bonne santé quique un peu nerveuse. Tu attend voir comment vont tourner les événements si tout va bien et la guerre ne reprend pas ce qui est problèmatique je t'écrirai pour te dire quels sont les plans de J. Il voudrait alors construire le terrain de Yarkon. Je n'ai rien d'autre d'important à te faire savoir que toute la famille te salue et t'embrasse beaucoup. Personnellement je suis à Paris pour soins médicaux pour plusieurs malaises que j'ai à l'anus, aux intestin, au foie et probablement je subirai aussi une opération au nez - mais j'espère après un séjour de 3 mois être complètement retabli.

Ecris moi longuement à l'addresse suivante:

c'est l'adresse de la tante E. qui vit avec sa fille M. Elle me remettront la lettre. Je te repette enfin de ne pas t'inquiter à notre sujet nous sommes sains et saufs. Il n'y a qu'une seule menace grave qui pèse sur nous c'est la séquestration de nos biens mais il n'y a pas de loie générale qui sera appliqué. Ils ont déjà essayé de faire ça mais l'intervention des Consuls et la peur de paraître ridicules les ont empêché. Enfin, nous souhaiton pouvoir sortir de cette histoire et nous espérons également qu toi et les tiens et tout le peuple sortirons victorieux de cette histoire.

Déchire cette lettre après avoir lue car les Egyptiens ont des espions partout - en Europe à Milan et Paris surtout.

Bien à toi
(Signature)
T.S.L.P.

-/SL.

מ ש ר ד ה ח ו ץ.
מחלקת הסדרה המיכון.

ו' כאב תש"ח
11 באוגוסט.

8/135/11

אל : מר ר. שלוח

מאת: מ. ורפל.

בתשובה למכתבכם מה-11.8.48 בו אתם מציעים לבוא בדבר עבירים בשערים, הנני לבקשכם :

א. רו"ח מפורט ומדויק על מצב היתרים במצרים, מקרי המרקות, קרבנותיהם ובבעיותם, מספר האכולים והעצורים (ע"מ מספי דין גללא מצפ, ומרשים על רבוע יהודי שהחרם.

ב. היש אמת בידיעה שהבאתם על הסכם בריטי-מצרי בעניין הנכב.

ג. ידיעות פרטיות, ובמרס ידיעות על עמדת מצרים בשאלת חרוש הקרבות.

JEWISH AGENCY FOR PALESTINE
WELFARE DELEGATION
in Italy

הסוכנות היהודית לא"י
השליחות הארצי-ישראלית
באיטליה

971/29
Rej. No. במשיבה נא לחזור

Roma 4.8.48 רומא
via Rano 2. Tel. 864761

לכבוד
מר מ. שרתוק,
שר התוץ,
ת ק ר י ה.

194 AUG 13
3096

א.נ.

לפני ארבעה ימים הגיע לרומא רופא יהודי מקהיר; לפני צאתו ממצרים שוחח עם הרב הראשי ועם מר סיקורל, אשר בקשו ממנו לעשות את כל המאמצים כדי להחזיר ולהפיץ את הידיעות על הנעשה במצרים לאמיתו.

כמהומות שהתחוללו במצרים בימים 21,22,23 ביולי נהרגו כ-250 אנשים, זרים ויהודים ונפצעו כ- 1000. נעשו מעשי זוועה, אנשים נזרקו דרך החלונות, בעיר בן 18 הוסל בכוח על פסי התשמלית כרוכע עכאסית והגחג אולץ ע"י התמון לעבור על גופו.

ליהודים נתנות פקודות לפנות את דירותיהם תוך 48 שעות, כדי לתת שיכון לפליטים ערבים. מסתמנת וחולכת הסגמת לעקור את היהודים ממגוריהם ולכלוא אותם בגיסאות.

השלטונות נוקטים עכשיו בטכניקה חדשה תוך כדי שחוף עם האחים המוסלמים, הללו מניחים פצצות בבתי-עסק של יהודים ובהישמע קולות הנפץ מופעלות צפירות האזעקה ומשלטונות פוריעים על הפצצות של אוירוני ישראל.

בין יהודי מצרים שוררת הרגשה כי הם עומדים לפני סכנה רבתי. אנו משתדלים להחדיר את הידיעות הללו באורח כלתי רשמי לעתונות האיטלקית.

בכבוד,

אריה שטרן

מרכז

ה ע ת ק

מחלקת חינוך לאי"י
המשלחת הארצי"ישראלית
באיסלנד

רוסא 4.8.48 971/29

לכבוד
מר מ.שרתוק,
שר החוץ,
ת ק ר י ת.

א.נ.

לפני ארבעה ימים חגיע לרוסא רוסא יהודי מקהיר לפני צאתו ממצרים יומת עם ארבי הראשי זעם מר סיקורל, אשר בקשו מהנ"ל לעשות את כל המאמצים כדי להחזיר ולהפיץ את הידיעות על הנעשה במדים לאסיתו.

במחומות שאחחולקו במצריב ביסים 23, 22, 21 ביולי נתרגו כ־250 אנשים, זרים ויהודים ונשלחו כ־ככסס. נעשו ספרי זוועה, אנשים נזרקו דרך החלונות, צעיר בין 18 תוסל בכוח על פני המשלית ברובע עבאסיה והנחג שולק ע"י אחמון לעבור על גופו.

ליהודים נחנות פקודות לענות את דיווחיהם תוך 48 שעות, בדי להם שיכון לאליהים ערבים. מסחנם ותולבה ממשה לעקור את היהודים ממגוריהם ולכלוא אותם בגיטאות.

אשלמונות נוקטים עכשיו במכניקה חדשה תוך כדי שתוף עם "תאחים המוסלמים". הללו מניחים פצצות כתי־עשן על יהודים ובתיהם קולות הנפץ מופקלות צפירות האוקה והשלמונות מוריעים על אפצוות של אוירוני ישראל.

בין יהודי מצרים שוררת הרגשה כי אם עומדים לפני טבח רבתי. אנו מתחדלים להחזיר את הידיעות הללו באורח כלהי רשמי לשהונות האיטלקית.

בברכה,

(א)
אריה שרון.

מועתק במברר אחוז ביום 22.8.48

העתק: מחלקת פרינים.

יש/צר

ובכך שהפלחה בפוליטיקה בעבר השפיעה את הניגודים המפלגתיים לזמן מה, כך הפלחה בארץ תוריות פעמים את הבעיות המפלגתיות הכאובות. הפלחה בארץ, היא תגיר לאיים הפרובנציים והצוריים כפעריים.
זה ישור. כאם היו הישובים לפעולה הפצרית ביחס לפלחה בארץ, זה הרי נוכע פיריעת חולשתו של הצבא. הצבא הפצרי פורכב משני דיביזיות, כפר של 30.000 איש. כמה עשרות אווירונים, למעלה ממאה טנקים, מחסני נשק ותחמושת (כל 10 ק"מ 15 כיוחים לרוכת) אוסר כל ציור ערכי למשוריניו. ולאחר שהכריחם התחייבו הספקת ציוד מלאה, שאינה קטורה במחסני מחפושת מקומיים, כעלה המערעת על פליטה. מחל מרשון כמאי, התחילו הכריחים לספק ציור בסכום של כמה מיליוניים ליורה. הציור נפער רק הגבול. מעניין כי קציניה מצריים מעונניים על שנאלגיה לאחוז מציור שמקבלים אחרי ערב המעולות.
ארגון, סיוע, חרכה וציוד כריחי, המופעלים בגבולה של הארץ, פזרו את כל התיטוסים של המצרים.
הפלחה משפקת כחיים הפגימיים. מחילו כחרפה מכוניות, מכוניות פפא, אווירוניה פרשיים, ציוד רופאים ואחיות. הגפלדה על המנועה, חוראת ערוה מידי יום ביומו, - כאשר ויעט מכיטים כערכה צבאית גדולה - תראטונה מאז 6000 שנה, ובראשה - העתונות המקומית"הבוכשת" ערים ויישובי יהודיה. ומיוחדים מחלת השלוות . אושרים ברחוב ללא הגמקה,נפגשים באורופיים ואף מקרה כאשר חתריחו ארבע אווירונים מ7/ - .

תגיעו חדים על מצב רוחו של הצבא בארץ. הקציניה מרוכאים. איכה ויגילים לחבאי קרב ולסכל פלחמה. הגיעו מכחביה מקציניה ובחם ערוריות לשבר רוחני ואומר כל הקורה. לאומה זה הציליה הם יומר נלחכיה. כיצד חרץ פעולה ותיה שלא/של החמאמים.
לפני יציאתי רכרו על הגבלת הנסיעות לחוץ לארץ. שמעתי כי סופגויות אחרות אשר את הפכועה. עריין לא קכלתי אשור על זה פפצריים.
בקחיר ואלכסנדריה עכבות ושחר כפני חפצוה. היו עקרים ותועלו חוחחים אנפי אווירויים בגר אווירונים מצריים שנראו למגיפים כורים. חאוכלוסיה חיה בפחר כפני זפגות. הוקעה חפציפים כשפי קאחיר ואלכסנדריה,כפוספת רעש מיוחר, חייחה גורפת לכהלה כלחי פשערת. זה היה פניץ לעקול אוחם חיפה לפני שנחליפו על חשקפים אוויר נגר הישוכיפ.

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פרצוני לפפם את ליכרי כחכיעות קרלקמן:
1) עזרה כספית (500 £) עכור אנשי המגועות כפעצר
2) לגיל את האפשרות של הגפרכצית אצל הפפלכה הצורפתית ואפלקית לשם אגפרכוצית למוכת פעצוריפם חיחוריים חורים.
3) עזרת כספית לחגועה חפשך הפעולה חגידנית כפפצרת
4) כהיגה הבעות כיחס להתקשרות פפטית אפריקאית אל אהרן חימורי(חלק)
5) שגרל מירי לחכפחת הקכרתם של העולים לאפליה
6) ההלפה כרורה כעין חפגרה כפצריפ, ללא רחיפ

את אשורכם ותשוכתכם לפפחתי אבקש לחקכיר לפשרד של סרגד הגולה, ארית שפרן, רומא, ויא רגו 3.

ככרכה חכריה נאחבה

אלי סלע

<u>צניני העליה</u>

מנגנון העליה, אף הוא נלקח למעבר. היתה תכניה להעלות כ מאה כתורים לשנועת הקבוצה, והרכר אושר כזמנו על ידי הסובר. לשני באתי, תכיונתי מנגנון תרש למטול בצניני העליה, וברגע אני מטיל כרופא כרי להתאים את זה עם זכיונות שנקבעו עליכי הסובר. כאן רק לא יכטלו את הנסיעות מפצריים כלל, הרי כעור יעים אחריה התחיל זר של עולים/קמעע/ מפצריים לאסליה. כמוך מוכן של הטפול בו אני עופק הנני מכיע את תרומתן חושבני כי סרכי הטפול אינם עומרים ביחס מתאים לרחיפות הענין.

<u>כצב המטמון</u>

לקראת מהפצירות ומגרומים, אין כח מאורגן מראוי. מניף הגנה בעבר, חומל לפעמים מתרגע כאשר נמעו המרוכים, רב המרוכים לחענד, אינם. מרוכים מתחלון, אשר הטלת עליהם האחריות הרחטית,עזבו את מפצריה, נסעו לליטוריה לארצות אירופה. אלה שנשארון נמצאים כמחנה ריכוז. המרוכים הועטים של חשוער הצעיר , על ארצה בזמן. נשאר האחראי מבחינה פורמאלית, שלטי רקאי ולשי רעת הפועטים שמכיניים לענין, אינו מתאים לצורכי השעה.

ככל אופן , בנצב חקיים אי אפשר לקיים מקצית של מניף הגנה, עם מספר פקטיכי, כלי מרוכים מרכשריה, כלי מנגנון מאורגן, כלי תקציב וכלי מורכת מהארץ. להפך זהו סיכון פיזר היום ואין נושא מתאים ואחראי שיוכל להשתלם על מצב.

כרעתי, כי צריך ככל תרוכים לכרות את המנגנון לקיום תחגנה כמצב, תרכר לא יעשה כלי תרוכה פוטנצה מהארץ. על כן יש לשקול עיך לכצע את תיכר.

<u>מצריים כמלחמת,</u>

רכים מהתפטיטם על תרטרופורציה אשר כין זרישותה של מצריים כעבר לגכי בעצין הארצייטראלי, לכין מחלחכותם כשלב הפעולות הצאיות אחרי 15 במאי.

מסיכה לכך, הנצב הפנימי כמריכה. שכיתת המשטרת שתקציתה למצי כמה שכועות כמצריים מיתה אומרה רציכית לקיומו של משטר. כזמן השכיתה לצרך של קציני המשטרה, פוצליה קומוניסטיים, חלטירי אופיכרטיטא ונאפריטטים, והמון משוש. להפגנות מיה אופי של פרד נגר הנעלף ומשטרי. כאלכסנדריה השתלט מצדון על העיר כמשך יום שלם. תורות למאמץ עליון של כל הצכא המצריים, חשלט נוקראשי על המצב. תקומוניסטים כרשיכים את השפעתם כמחי מרשם ובאופיכרטיטא. חפלך והמפשלה נאחוז ככחלת כשלה חחלשת כעל מחיר לכוון את נזעם העמי אל אפיק אחר. רקאמצרם צכאית , בעמצה לרך יחידת להצלת נפשר. וכיכציים, מחחיל הוראה להתפנון למשימה הטלטון. במצים מאלה, רק מלחמת ומשקומיים היו יכולים למצריך סטכיות

צכציות למטלה , על רקע זה הצליחו האנגלים /אנגלים/ לרחוף את המשלה המצרית לאכצורה מלחמתית. מרכה מיסוטים ורכנוים קרסו למעשה המליטה. וכטופו של תרכר המריעה. נוקראשי מחה, הוא היה משלה הצכאי תעליון במצריים. תקצוה מצב אריה טפוריה ככוח את קני מאופיינים. ותעם מאמין כי כאמת לותם תרש על קרוטת פרח

חיים. - יוסף גולדין השפיעלניק - נפטר בשעת שיים כיס באיזור תצפית.

לאנשי משמר שבועות חיים נסיון (בעקבות בקורו של ח' מראנסו מקבוץ "שנת") להביאים לעבודת הנהגה חרשת, מורכבת מאנשים מעירים, עריין מובדים למשפחה. משכאני גם אני כי הניסיוני הזה יבסיס את תפקיד פעולתו של תהלוך אשר עצם בניונו/עת/קת/ זועזע על ידי המדרת המשפחה ותסבוכות מקשיניים אל תוך תנוך עצמה. אך לצערנו הזמן לא תפסיק לשיבוני הנ"ל, בפרט כאשר הדבר קבל צורת של ריב אישי בין "הנהגה ותיקה" לבין "הנהגה חדשה". תמוצאתו תמבועה נשאר ללא סנגנון אחראי ש יוכל להתארגן בתצאי מתדרת התעוריים. ולשרות תכל רוצה שני לקוות כי ימצאו דרך לקיפום התבועה. משארתי תורצות לאנשי תשופר תצעי שיגישו לאגרי תחלוץ שעריין לא עשרו, כל עזרת דרושה ללא כל פרטנסיות אפולפיות. לשעשה תחשו אני גם לבורלש תרעיוני של אנשי תחלוץ בעוך תשתנו סול תשעת תקופיבטים, שעוליים בפטר וכנסיון, יחיה לתם קשה דעמוד, לאחר שבסוף השנהיים תאתיונות (תאז נסיעתו של עקיבא אגם) לא עבו לכל תיבוך רעיוני מעמיק.

תשופר תצעיר, לפי שעה, תאפשרים לא תגעו בקיום תתבועה. אין אני יודע תה צפוי בעתיר קרוב, אך עלי להסתמך שאב עובדתי בלבד. תתבועה נפגשה לפעלה ב שטוב כפתרה גמורה, בגינה ועבודתה תוחאפה למקצי פתרה תעוריים. יפנה ציבת פרדיפים שקירים שעמדו יפה בפכתן כחודפים אחרונים, קייפו כב קנין דרכנו נוער מגיל טובה עד כדי 500- 600 איש (פשר בפשפי פורים ותפנות פפה) . אחרי ה -1% בפאי אורגנה כל תתבועה לפי תאים בני 4 איש. הורפכו שפי תנהגות פשנה, תפועלות באופן מגפיל/ ביחאב להבאי בפתון. תבועה תחליפה לארגן תצלח נוער פכל תחוגים ומצפה כי דרפי תעליה יפתחו בזפן.

לפני עזיבתי את פצריים, תכינותי אפש אם תתכנידה לעשיד תקפתי פתם פשירות עליונה לעניני תכלל והשתדלתי להחדיר להכרתם כי כוסל עליתם למלא את תקוו של כל אלה אשר בבולים עליי דריפום תשלטונות.

תנני משוכנע כי כפצריים תולכים לקראת ימים תטובים ליהודים. תנני שכור כי יושעלו סנקציות בלכלות בגר היהודים ותנס. פערכת תתצריים ממשפ אל תפרים פכירים. שובו של צבא פצרי, אחרי כפלות וקרבנות רבים, תעורר תפרצות כרוסאלית.

ומכאן נדרשים אנו למשקנת פשיאז ים להתחיל בתצלת רכוש ואנשים. אכנם, אחרזו ככר תרבה, אך נשאר עוד פה לעשות. ציבורות תעלית תייביב להציל את בולם תרוצים כזת, אף אם לא פהיפים לתפקידי תגיום. פבין אני כי תשיך השתנו תנאי תקליפת, אבל היי יהודים ורבוצם לה נסקיר, אשר לבפחו- גו של חרכוש תיהודי, לא קל תרבה. תחזן תיהודי כפצריים, עריין לא חוטב לתתגיים למען תפערכת הכלכלית בארץ ישראל. גוא איבו בבין את תדרה תפצב ולפרזה תכל אי אפשר לעזבו ללא פגן בפני שוד, גזל ואכספרופריאציה. תנני תדשה, כי תתערבות של גורפים כלכליים יהודיים באירצות תברית, אייתה יכול להרחיק את תסבנה. התקשרות עם בעלי הון אפריקאיים, תייתה פוטיפה לחלק פ פתחזן תיהודי בפצריים, תסות פשוימה.

ואחרי תכל, תרבה כבר תפתח בין יהודי פצריים. הלב תציוני פועם אצל כלם. קול תתבונת ושרוד תפריבה, פגיע לכל בית וכית. תרתוב תיהודי תי בפיגת פ באלה, פתר, טפחה ותקוותה, טולפת טם תקוות תדקה בקשר לבצפון תסובי. ים גם פיבוים לסוכה בתגובתם תיוטיופית - קיא פפות תיפערים ותפאליסטית, רבר שכלי כל שפץ פולל דרך לראוריצאציה נפטיב ורוחנית של תיהדות תאבר

קייכתי. עצם העובדה כי קיומו הרשמי של פועלון תחלוך כעבר בילה למשטרת רשימות שלמות, קבע את מסמרת הרב כין מעצרים. אף אחד מהעסקנים הציוניים בעמיר לא נעצר, אפילו יריחנו: צריקוף וויסמאן. כאלכסנדריה נאסרו אופנהיים ופרלמוטר, אלה הם הציונים המפורסמים היחידים שנלקחו למחנות.מחכרר כי השלטונות החליטו לא לפגוע כאנשים בגיל ומעמד מאזרחי. אני פרחיק לכת ואוכיע רשם כי יתכן ויש הכשם כין אנשי תקחילה לכין השלטונות, כיאם ל קו שלפיו המשטרה פועלת. כבל אזון נעשו משפטים רכים כדי "לשכנע" את השלטונות המצריים כי מאשר אנשי הכרגנות ועסקים יגרום נזק רציני לכלכלת המדינה.

המעצרים הכלכליים צ כתוך חמשר , חם רעים. השלטונות חרשו הכאת חוסמת אוכל. משכון יפודרו כקורים עכועים עלידי חחורים, כפרחק של 10 שעיים מהעכור. כתוך התחנות מצב רוח טוב. הקומוניסטים ואנשיגו עקיימו אוירה מעילה ואסטיפיסטית, כל אחר לפי סגנונו הוא. שיח, מארגנים מקחלות ומפיקים כלים מוזיקאליים. הקומוניסטים התחילו כעכולה תרכותית משכרתית כתנופת רכה. גם אנשיגו התחילו להתארגן ותחלו לרכז חוגי ליפוד, כירורים ולאכין מחזות. היות ואנשיגו שוכצו עם הקומוניסטים כאריזי השוטרים, הרי התחילו ככר הוכוחים תכצחיים . כלי כל ספק, קייפת כפניה קרות רעיונית. לאנשי השומר הצעיר תצלחתי להכיר הזדאות איך להתנהג ואין לנהל

עולת השכרתית, מכעתי פתח התנהגות אישית לפני, כיוד עצמי וכפכוח לעניינו. אמרתי להם שיתכוננו לעכוד משותף , ככשהתי להם דצגא שפול וחופר.

לפני צאתי קכלתי את השוכצם והיא כאמת מקורית.
כצכת מאלת הסטול וראגת הפרידה. הקחילה עדיין לא עשתה כלום. היא נזהרת מלעשות דכר שעלול להתפרש כפעולת סולידריות. כפקרת מסוכ יסכימו אולי לשלוח הוספות כלכליות. לפני צאתי פניתי קימחילו כמה ומתן עם סיקריל (ראש הקחילה) על עזרת חברים - ער נסיעתי העניין עדיין לא סוכסן השחרלתי כיגאיים לארגן עזרה כלשהי. מצאנו עורך דין שירכז את הטיפול, את ענייני החוריס, שת העכרת תכילות ויעזוק כפל הפנסרכנציות האפשריות. מכל העסקנים הציוניים אין איש נכון להרחם למעשה(כשאר רק עורך דין ש ל ם ל, ציוני וחיל, אשר כעזרם כמה מפרידי מכועד יעקוב אחרי העניינים וישתדל כדרך יכולתו לרכז את תנסיונים. עמנואל, הוא מחיעק כפל תקניים עם יולפר תרפר.
תשאלת התמורה היא: כסף, [illegible] אי אפשר למתקיר את אנטיכי למחול הקחילה, שעדיין לא התלימת על שום רכר. וכיכחיית המשלגה הקומוניסטית התחילה לארגן עזרה, קשה ועזרת כלכלית. [illegible] גורם מעורר, ותהיה לו השפעה נכרת. דאגה כמחנות ריכוז שוללת דרך להשפעה ריעוכית. לכן יש עשרות של מחריס כמחנות ריכוז. מאות צעירים כלתי מאורגנים אף הם כאסרו. כלום אפשר להפקיר חקדוח אנטים המצפים ליד ציונית ולכחכם מפכה שתחיצב כיתי מכאן לצרפ שתשתחרר !

לסיכומם של ארכריס: הנ י מכקש להחליש האופן ודחוף על מקציב זמני של-500 ל ולהקכידו ליד יולפר תרפר. היא תעסיר את מסכום לדשות העניינים חקשוריס עמנואל/ כעזרת עצורים כמחנות. כעו כן יש למפטיח סכום כסף אפר יאפשר למנועות גדער תמשך חפעולת כנאיט מחעוריס של המחנות.
אפר למסיך העכודה: יש לחזדות כי מכקי-מחלוץ כמצב קשה. הרכה מאנשיו כמעצר, התנהגו כאיתך עמקיכי כאסרה, לאחר שהם ככר חיפך ידועים למשטרת כעקכות המקרה האופלל מלפני כמה חדשים . כאשר כל מחכקה עם שני טי-

לכבוד
הנהלת הסוכנות
מחלקת הארגון
מחלקת העלית
מחלקת הנוער
המחלקה המדינית

ש ל ו ם ר ב.

ב.נ.

ביום 24 במאי הגענו לאשלית מקאהיר, לאחר 19 חודשים רצופים בעבודה במצריים. באחרון השליחים הארצישראליים, הנני מוצא לחובתי להמציא סכיכ כמה וכמה שאלות שנראות לי לבורליות לגבי מערכתנו במצ ריים.

השתשתה כמילה "מערבה" ממוך הרגשה כי היא במקומה. 80,000 יהודי מצריים, מעמדת הכילאופי ואטרקטיבי של הארץ בהצלכות הדרכים ואטרסים שונים, תופכים את מעולמנו במצריים למערכה ציונים חיונית שאין לשחקה. מתוך גישה זו. אעלה לפניכם על שולחן חדיונים כמה וכמה הכיעות בבקשה אתת ויחידה: אל נשכר כי דרוש עבב שהיר בסידור הענינים.

מצב היהדות במצרים

לצערי הפוגי של מאות ואלפות יהודים, קרסה כחלה בעדה היהודית. אתחונות בכל כמה שנים איבה חדלה להשליך ולחכות תחרשת הרכוש ומחנות ריכוז. מכרנבות היהודית נכחלה, אנשי הקהילה התחילו לסדל את נוראשי סחה. וקכלו הבטחות סטוייפות וראש הקהילה זעיר כרבים את בחרגו כי לא יגעו כיתפרים. מחנה מעקרי היה ביחס לפראות, כמה ימים לפני ת-גב. אסר המלך הודקה וכה אמונתו כי רב רוכם כי יהודי מצריים המם נהיניט לוויאליים ואין לפשלת כל בוונות דעות, אצר לציונים. נאמר ב תודעתו של המלך - "זה ענין אחר...". זה הרגיע תרבה את הרוחות וביצוץ תשלית נחק מחדש.

בד ח ר, ריבוי התבללויות, בנוסיה של מאתים המוסלמים שחוללה ותמרצה נגד יהודי הרב הראשי מנת למשלה, תשפרה שלטם תעברם משפרת לרחר, אשלת/ פוגת את הבנוסיה והבטיחה כי השוור על סדר ובסחון.

יחים אחדים לפני חשלישת מצריה התכנס מרלמנט ומפלגת המסרי לישיבה מודיע וכח החלם על מקצי-לשלחמה, ועל מצב בכאי ותקנות חדום. נוקושי נמנע למוטל בכאי עליון עב מכויוקא כלתי מוגבלות, כשעת מתצטעת תצביקע כגדי סידקי סחה. שריף סברי פחץ עלי פחי זחה (דגרו של מלך) ואנשי מלון "אחראם". סידקי ערך נאום מבוסס לסוכת היהודים והתנגד באוקי לטקציות כלכליות נגד יהודי מצריים. ערב המאטרים גורע לי כי מתבוננים לאטור רק אנשים בעיניים. לא היחת כל אשטרות להעלים עטורות ומאות , תדבר מיחידי שבעשת - שולק כל התופר בכתב ודמוס. בבקר מפקדם, כמו כמאי נערך צייד אשוני - כ000 איש מקאהיר וכלכנדריה נלקחו לשתנות ריכוז שהוכנו לפפרע. תמשטר כוצע בנסות, רבים היו כאלצים לעזוב את בי כפי שהם. ככתי תעצורים בערבי חפוסים. אחרי ה 15 במאי, נשכיים המאטרים כל ערב, לפני צאתי תעדיכו כי יש ככר 2300 עצורים. רבב יהודים, אם כי יש גם הרבה ואטרכטים וקומוניסטים מצריים. מחברר כי מעצרו גם אחדים מחנים חפוסלמים. כין היהודים, רב רבם הם קומוניסטים. מחלקת יפה מבחם של השלטונות:לבגוע בעזר בקומוניסטים ומעילי תאומוזיצית ולחרץ את תטעה בדדיפת ציונים. על מנת לחקל על מלאכתם השלטונות משתשים את תחבדל כין ציונים וקומוניסטים.

תשטרה ערכה את המאטרים לפי רשימות שכתם כלוליכ בלם שהיה להם מעם עכין עם המשטרה, נלקחו גם יהודים בעלי נתינות זרה. אין כל מקוות שאמשת למאמץ כחסום המשטרה, תיות ובל מצידויות, חמץ לצירות תכריטית . תודיעו למשלה הקומטולידה תדרות, תיות ובל מצידויות, חמץ לצירות תכריטית . תודיעו למשלה המצרים כי יכבדו את זכותה לעצור זרים ת"חושרים מתת יסוגדות משטר במדינה".

כין תעצורים כ 36-40 חברי תחלן-מכבי, כ 8 חברי משטר מצעיר ואחרים פ"כני-

ד ע ת

כ.ו. המרכז
מחלקת [illegible]

י"ג בתמוז תש"ח
08 ביולי 1948.

על המצבי העיקרים בחזיתים.

להלן קטעים מסכמתו של הליון המודיע"צ בחזיתים, כפי שהומצאו לנו ע"י חוגי המודיעין של ההסתדרות:

ימים אחדים לפני הפלישה המצרית התכנסו המרכזיות והמפא"ם ליכיבה סודיים והחליטו על הקצייב המלחמה, על הבב עבודי והקמת היידות, ערב המצרים בודע, כי מתכוננים לאסוף רק אבטיח בשדות. בידם [illegible] בתוך, נערך צי המוני וב-600 איש מקהיל ואלפטנדויה נאלקחו למחנות ריכוז, שתוכנו [illegible]. בכוחי המצרים כוערב ידיעות, תחרי ה-15 בכוחי נמסרה המצרים מדי קרב, רוב [illegible] יהודים, אם כי יש בידיהם גם מפקי [illegible] המצרים וקומוניסטים [illegible]. גב מדין חיחודים [illegible] המכוים הם קומוניסטים, בולטת בגמה השלטונות למגוע בעיקר בקומוניסטים ובפעילי ההסתדרות ולחר את המעשה בדרישה בידנים. על סכנה לחקל על [illegible] השלטונות מטמטים את התבדל בין בידנים וקומוניסטים.

בין הקצינים בפה קטרדת חכרי "החלוץ-הצעיר", יחידים המקיל תנועתנו ואחרי "בני-עקיבא". נזמן הפר השלמנים [illegible] על כועדון "החלוץ" ובדשותם בית ושיטות [illegible] [illegible]. עובדה זו [illegible] הדב בין העצורים. [illegible] אחד מהקצינים חבידים חוקיים לא בעבד נקניר. [illegible] בלקחן 2 מהבידונים מזמיקים למחנה. בכרצה המלחמה [illegible] לא למגוע בכאי המטרה בכאי העסקים, פה שעלול למכיא נזק רציני לכלכלת המדינה.

לרגל המאסרים הרבים "החלוץ" במקם שהיל למקיים, יוה נשאר ללא מנהיגות ארצית, יוכל לקום את המפלגה בתנאים [illegible] שנוצרו. המחנים של חברי תנועתנו לא כבעל עניין בקיים המבועה אך אין לדעת מה בעתי בעתיך הקרוב ומה יביא יום המחרת. בכינה ובעומתה של מבועה תותאמ למצבים החדשים. זה חדשים רבים קומדים חבריגו במחנה וסקירתם מעולה מהועתים מתאי מחחרת. קייבים 5 קנים המרכזים כמה מאות בני בוער. כמאי המטרון מחזיק מבאי המעולה יחסרון מי כמה. המניה המרכזית של המבועה היא, למשל רבים מבני הכפר ולמבוא דרך לעליהם.

אין ספק כי הבבי אוערים ממצרים לקראת ימים מסוימים עיהם ליהודים. קדוב לוודאי כי יוסכלו סאבקידות כלכליות, וטערכם המעצרים תמשכם ומקבל מסרים ומחרים. עובי של הבבי המצרי אחרי סמלוג ובקבנות רבים, עלול לעורר התמרמרות בוסטלינות. התבועה יודעה טה ממקידים המסלים עליה, והיא תזיק לבלוט מסירות עליובה לעניני ובלל ביחודי והבועד בסידרי.

העתקים: מ. שרתוק, ו.איתן וראשי מחלקות, ר. שילוח.
א. שדון, מחרים, א.אפשטיין, ואשי[illegible].

31

A REPORT ON EGYPT

May - November, 1948

On November 24, 1947, an Egyptian delegate to the United Nations General Assembly stated before the Ad Hoc Committee on Palestine that "no force on earth can prevent blood from flowing in Palestine if the United Nations decides to amputate a part ... to establish a Jewish State," and warned the Committee that it was "playing with the lives of 1,000,000 Jews who are now living peaceably in Arab countries."

In the year since these words were spoken, the world has seen blood flow in Palestine, and, in spite of the best efforts of the Egyptian delegate's King, has seen the establishment of the Jewish State. But the world knows very little of what that year has brought to the 1,000,000 Jews in Arab countries. In this report, we attempt to describe the lot of 75,000 of them, the members of Egypt's Jewish community.

Until the middle of May, 1948, Egypt's Jews enjoyed a position of honor and decent prosperity. In spite of sporadic incidents like the burning of a synagogue in 1945, and the Sturmer-like propaganda of extremist organizations such as the Moslem Brotherhood, anti-Semitism did not appear to be a national vice of Egypt and the Jewish community as a whole felt secure and confident of its future there. That security and confidence have been utterly destroyed. The Jews of Egypt now find themselves the victims of a modern version of the oppression visited upon their ancestors in the days before the Exodus.

The anti-Semitism prevailing in Egypt has so thoroughly permeated all aspects of life that it is difficult to describe it systematically.

Moreover, the broad distinction we have made for purposes of exposition between "official" and "popular" manifestations is arbitrary, since governmental inspiration and mass reaction are in fact merged in a horrible web of public and private inhumanity.

I

Official Measures

By Law No. 73 of 1948, enacted on May 13, King Farouk was authorized to declare martial law (etat de siege) in order to "guarantee the security of the Egyptian Armies and to insure their supplies and the protection of their means of communication and other questions bearing upon their movements and military operations outside of the Kingdom of Egypt" (Ex. 1). On the same day, the King issued a decree establishing martial law from May 15 on, and conferring extraordinary powers upon Mahmoud Fahmy El Nokrashi, President of the Council of Ministers (Ex. 2).

On May 15, Nokrashi, thus invested with plenary powers, issued several proclamations, the first three of which established censorship in the strictest and most pervasive form. Other proclamations on the fifteenth and succeeding days provided, among other things, for requisitioning of property, for prolongation of completed periods of military service, for registration of all telegraphs, telephones, and radios, and for the establishment of courts martial (Ex. 3).

Such measures, while confirming the general atmosphere of emergency created by the Government's decision to enter into the Palestine [illegible], were thought to be designed as normal accompaniments of military mobilization. On May 25, 1948, however, a program of further measures

mobilization." On May 25, 1918, however, a program of further measures

campaign" were perhaps to be accepted as normal accompaniments of military

emergency. Others, by use "commandeering" decision to annex also the

was begun which, although purporting also to be an incident of the etat de siege, appear beyond dispute to have been anti-Jewish in conception and which, in any event, were in fact applied, with very few exceptions, only to Jews.

Proclamation No. 23 of May 25, for example, provided that no one "even if the holder of a passport" could leave Egypt without a special exit visa obtainable from the Ministry of Interior (Ex. 4). For several weeks after this proclamation went into effect, no Jews at all were permitted to leave Egypt, while at the same time permission was being obtained with relatively little difficulty by non-Jews in like circumstances. The ban was applied to Jews regardless of their nationality, and in spite of the protests of various foreign consular offices in Egypt. It is believed, however, that the relaxation which took place in the enforcement of this measure in July and August is attributable in large part to diplomatic representations on behalf of Jewish nationals of foreign countries. As yet, there has not been a renewal of the extreme stringency of the first weeks, but Proclamation No. 52 of September 26, by transferring jurisdiction over infractions of the laws on illegal entry and departure to courts martial sets an ominous tone in this field (Ex. 5).

Proclamation No. 23 was followed quickly by two companion pieces. Proclamation No. 24 of May 28, generally confirmatory of pre-existing law, narrowly limited the amount of money, securities, and jewelry which could be taken out of Egypt without special authorization, and directed that in no case could authorization be given for an aggregate amount exceeding four thousand Egyptian pounds (Ex. 6). Moreover, it provided

that everyone carrying out jewelry must post a bond guaranteeing the return of the particular articles to Egypt within a year. Proclamation No. 25 of May 30 placed comprehensive controls upon transfers of funds to the Sudan whether through banking transactions or otherwise (Ex. 7). Since Egyptian policy had always emphasized the economic integration of the Sudan with northern Egypt, and had denied the purported autonomy of the Sudan under its new constitution, this differentiation of the Sudan was apparently the cause of political embarrassment to the Government. Nokrachi Pasha found it necessary to append to the proclamation an official note explaining that the measure was necessary because "certain persons" hoped it would be possible "to transfer their property more easily from the Sudan to a foreign country than if it remained in Egypt." Proclamations No. 23 and No. 24 both provided that any property or funds transferred in contravention of their terms would be administratively confiscated, and both established prison terms and fines for violations.

Even if these measures had not been directed primarily against Jews, it is clear that it is upon Jews that they fall with the most crushing impact. They bring to a tragic fruition the prophesy of the Egyptian delegate to the United Nations, that Jews in Egypt would be hostages. Living among a populace poisoned by a fanatic belief in a holy war against Jews, actually terrorized and in a constant state of fear that new terrors will break out, Jews are not even given the small sustenance of the hope of flight. Quite aside from the exit restrictions on their persons and goods, it is clear that only a small percentage of the 75,000 Jews could, without financial assistance from their brethren

or from abroad, find the money needed for resettling in a new country. The added requirement of a special exit visa and the limitations on removing funds from Egypt eliminate mass exodus as a practical possibility for the Egyptian Jewish community under present circumstances. The numbers of Jews who have left Egypt since the Government receded from its initial period of denying exit visas to Jews without exception is negligible. For the generality of Jews in Egypt, there is an unrelieved sense of imprisonment. Even illegal flight is impossible, since the Egyptian frontiers are either at the sea or at the boundaries of countries in which a Jewish refugee could expect no succor.

Economically, the position of the 75,000 Jews in Egypt was until recently relatively strong. Preponderantly small shopkeepers and clerks, but also in high proportions in the liberal professions, commerce, and industry, they enjoyed, by reference to Middle Eastern norms, a good standard of living. Except for a small number, not in excess of 4,000, who were aided by the remainder of the community, extreme poverty was unknown to them. Two governmental measures have suddenly shattered their economic security, have already made many indigent, and promise, if their indicated course continues, to reduce the entire Jewish population to a state of economic destitution.

The first is the so-called Company Law, Loi No. 138 de 1947 (Ex.8). Enacted on the 29th of July, 1947, this law provided that within three months after its official publication (which took place on August 4), all Egyptian societes anonymes and all Egyptian branches or offices of foreign societes must maintain among their "employees" (defined to correspond roughly with our white-collar class) a personnel at least 75 per cent Egyptian;

among their laborers, at least 90 per cent; and on their boards of directors, at least 40 per cent.

Preceding Egypt's entry into the Palestine campaign, this measure was part of a general campaign against foreigners and minorities. Together with the expiration of the Mixed Tribunals on October 15, 1949, which will leave foreigners without any guarantee against the arbitrariness of local courts, it transforms the nationalism and xenophobia which had saturated the Egyptian press into solid economic and legal substance.

The full force of the impact of the Company Law upon Egypt's Jews can be understood only by taking into account an important peculiarity of Egypt's laws and administrative practice in the field of nationality. Despite the fact that 90 per cent of the Jews living in Egypt were born there, 40,000 are stateless; and of the remainder, 30,000 are either nationals of countries other than Egypt or have had long-standing applications on file for Egyptian nationality, which as a practical matter they have no hope of perfecting; only about 5,000 are Egyptian nationals, able to qualify as "Egyptians" within the terms of the Company Law. The causes of this unfortunate aberration are twofold. First, until very recently, there was a pervasive indifference in the Near East to the legalistic aspects of nationality, the civil status of individuals being more of a function of the ethnic or religious community to which they belonged than of their "citizenship" as that term is conceived in American political theory. Second, following the formalization of nationality questions in Egypt by the Nationality Law of 1929, there has been administrative nullification of the provisions which by their terms would have permitted any Jew born in Egypt to acquire Egyptian nationality. In this connection,

it is interesting to note that a current proposal for amending the nationality law would withdraw even those theoretical rights to acquire citizenship which are now available. As the Egyptian legal gazette, Le Journal des Tribunaux Mixtes of 17-18 May, 1948, reports:

> The Government has considered it opportune to refashion the legislation on nationality not at all - as has been prematurely said - to make acquisition of citizenship easier for numerous residents who have in fact considered Egypt as their true country, but on the contrary, to establish a more rigorous screening of candidates for Egyptian nationality and to refuse, in any case, to more of them, the benefit of the present legal presumption. (Ex. 9).

It should be added that in practice, even the few thousand Jews who can supply credentials showing Egyptian nationality are confronted by an administrative interpretation of the Company Law, already firmly established, which reads the word "Egyptian" as if it were "Egyptian Moslem."

Thus, several months before the declaration of martial law, the Company Law had undermined the economic security of all non-Egyptians, including most of the Egyptian Jews. On May 30, 1948, with the issuance of Proclamation No. 26 (Ex. 10), the economic life of Jews in Egypt, already shaken, was dealt a mortal blow. As an assertion of uncontained executive power, Proclamation No. 26 has few counterparts in recent times. Article I subjects to sequestration the property not only of any person who is interned in Egypt and of any person residing outside of Egypt whose activities are deemed "prejudicial to the safety and security of the State," but also of any person merely placed under surveillance. Since there is no legal barrier to placing anyone "under surveillance," Proclamation No. 26 can be applied to anyone at all, with an appearance of complying with the legal requirements. All business organizations either under the control of any such person or in which any such person has a substantial interest are likewise within the stated scope of the

proclamation. Upon taking over any property, the Director General named to manage it is invested with powers (Article 2) to do "all acts appropriate to normal exploitation" and in addition is specifically empowered to cancel debts owed to the owner of the property.

A hint of the confiscatory objectives of Proclamation No. 26 is disclosed in a supplementary order, Arrete No. 12 of June 17 (Ex. 11). Although Proclamation No. 26 on its face had made provision for paying the expenses of maintaining any sequestered property, it was deemed appropriate to give the Director General specific authority to take ten per cent of the property in his hands. In the case of sequestered funds, apparently requiring no substantial management, a simple levy of ten per cent is made. In the case of real estate and other business property, the computation of ten per cent is based upon gross receipts, that is before making adjustment for costs and expenses. In the latter category, at least, the potentialities of drawing off the owner's entire equity in a short time are quite apparent. Hence, even if the presently unlikely prospect of terminating the program of sequestration and releasing the property should materialize, the owners can hope for little more than the return of an empty shell.

The proclamation goes still further. It prohibits all direct or indirect transactions with any person or establishment whose property has been sequestered (Article 5, Ex. 10), and it even forbids the execution of any contract or agreement concluded by or for the benefit of such a person or establishment before martial law was declared (Article 6). With reference to leases of real estate, there is a specific provision that tenants of persons whose property is sequestered may, with the Director

General's permission, cancel the lease without notice and without liability (Article 18). The proclamation also explicitly bars any sequestree from initiating any civil or commercial action in any court of Egypt or from maintaining any such action already begun (Article 7).

Thus any Jew or firm owned or controlled by Jews -- and as we shall see in a moment, the proclamation although expressed in general terms has been applied thus far, save for negligible exceptions, only to Jewish individuals and their firms — is subject to complete economic destruction. His property and business may be seized at the whim of the administration, and even his transactions entered into, before May 15, 1948, may be retroactively nullified by the issuance of a sequestration order against which he can make no defense and from which he has no right of appeal.

To complete the total economic quarantine which this measure envisages, there are the further provisions that any employer may dismiss any person whose property is sequestered, without notice and without obligation to re-employ, regardless of the terms of the employment contract (Article 19); and that any person who does business with a person subject to having his property sequestered is himself subject, to the extent of the business in question, to the full application of Proclamation No. 26, including of course, sequestration (Article 20). In addition, fines and imprisonment are prescribed for failure to disclose interests of persons subjected to sequestration, and for any other infractions of the proclamation (Articles 23, 24, 25).

Reference should also be made to Proclamation No. 30 of June 6 which, among other things, provides for the cancellation of telephone subscriptions, radio permits, and automobile permits of all persons and

establishments whose property is sequestered, and for the seizure of their radios and automobiles (Ex. 12).

A notice appended to Proclamation No. 26 recited that the Government had no intention "of taking measures of a nature limiting individual liberties ... being convinced that all who live under the sky of Egypt, Egyptians and foreigners, will not permit themselves to fail in their duty of loyalty to the country." It added, however, that the Government had finally concluded "with regret" that "a certain number of persons and establishments who possess goods in Egypt have committed acts against the safety and security of the state," and that it therefore had to take "necessary measures to prevent these persons from pursuing their activities prejudicial to the safety of Egypt and of the Arab countries in general." Apparently recognizing also that by its terms at least, the proclamation could be applied to anyone at all in Egypt upon the mere expedient of considering him as being under surveillance, the notice sought to allay any uneasiness on the part of Egyptians generally by closing with a declaration that "these measures ... will be applied only within the limits of the considerations to which they are addressed, so that everyone, Egyptians as well as foreigners, may be assured that no measures of any kind affecting their liberty or the management of their property will be taken against them so long as they conduct their activities within the limits of the law and give rise to no suspicion."

The irony of this notice, especially its reference to avoiding suspicion, must have been a bitter joke to the Jews of Egypt. Thus far, orders have been issued placing the property of eighty persons and firms

under sequestration. There has also been a blanket order placing under sequestration all property in Egypt belonging to individuals or establishments residing in Palestine or even temporarily sojourning there (Arrete No. 19, Ex. 13). In case of the eighty particular sequestrations, the orders merely recite that the goods of a named person or firm are placed under sequestration. Of the purported grounds for the action, not a word is disclosed, but seventy-seven of the eighty sequestrees are in fact either a Jew or an establishment under Jewish ownership or control, and two of the remaining three are firms with branches in Israel. (All sequestration orders issued until October 19, 1948, are set forth in Ex. 14). That the number of direct victims thus far is relatively small is no source of comfort. Examination of the sequestration orders gives indications that a systematic process is envisaged, and that in the earlier stages, the targets have generally been chosen from among the larger, more lucrative, or more easily liquidated Jewish businesses and fortunes. Confirmation that subjects are chosen in accordance with an economic plan is given by Arrete No. 33 of September 5, 1948 (Ex. 15), which places under sequestration the property of four persons, all of whom are proprietors of jewelry shops located on the same street of Alexandria.

There are no signs that sequestration of Jewish property will abate, but in any event, the volume of sequestration orders is not an index of the far-reaching economic consequences of the program. It is axiomatic that the more sequestration orders, the larger the company of those completely ruined, but at present a more profound significance for the Egyptian economy lies in the effects of the program among the larger

number who have thus far been permitted to retain their property. For them, there can be no economic security. On the one hand, the mere assertion that they are under suspicion -- and being Jewish is per se sufficient ground -- can bring Proclamation No. 26 into force against them. On the other hand, anyone who enters into a contract or agreement with them is on notice, from the very terms of the proclamation, not only that the transaction can be retroactively nullified if their goods are sequestered but that his own resources connected with it may also be subjected to Proclamation No. 26. Moreover, foreign nationality affords no immunity. Many citizens of foreign countries, including at least one citizen of the United States, have had their property sequestered. It is not surprising therefore that economic stagnation has fallen upon the Jewish community.

More specialized economic and professional restrictions upon foreigners have begun to appear. Law No. 142 of 1948, of September 22, (Ex. 16) establishes Egyptian nationality or nationality of a country giving reciprocal rights to Egyptians as a prerequisite for practicing medicine, and a general regulation of the Stock Exchange of August 28 (Ex. 17), allows only "Egyptians" to become brokers. While these measures are not to be applied retroactively, they add to the inhospitality of Egypt toward foreigners generally, and in particular fall heavily on the rising generation of Jews, who, despite being born in Egypt, cannot qualify as Egyptian nationals. Moreover, they establish a technique readily applicable to other fields.

Coupled with the Company Law, which has destroyed the security of their jobs, Proclamation No. 26, by destroying the security of their possessions and commercial activities, has in a few months wrecked the

economic life of Egypt's Jews.

In the foregoing review of official acts of the Egyptian Government and their impact upon Jews, only incidental reference has been made to the question of internment of individuals in concentration camps. This reflects the peculiar circumstance that in contrast with Proclamation No. 26 pertaining to sequestration or the proclamations on exit visas and export of goods, there appears to have been no proclamation, order, decree, or law specifically and comprehensively dealing with this subject. The power of internment has been exercised without special authorization, as an incident of martial law.

That is not to say that the Government has sought to conceal the fact that internments in significant numbers have been and are taking place. As has been seen, Proclamation No. 26, for example, specifically enumerates "toute personne physique internee" among the categories of persons whose property may be sequestered. Moreover, it provides that the Director General may take from sequestered property "sums necessary to cover the expense of internment and to pay for the food of persons whose goods are intrusted to his management" (Article 4, Ex. 10). Further official confirmation of an intensive program of internment may be found in the circumstance that the Government deemed it necessary to issue several proclamations and orders bearing upon internees. Proclamation No. 28 of June 2, for example, prescribes fines and imprisonment for anyone who "communicates by a means not approved by the competent authorities or without having been specially authorized, with any prisoner or person interned in the course of executing measures necessitated by the state of martial law" (Ex. 18). The proclamation prescribes like penalties for anyone

who enters or tries to enter "a camp of prisoners or internees" without authorization or who attempts to aid the escape of such a person or harbors him.

Similarly, Proclamation No. 30 of June 6, provides for the cancellation of telephone service which has been subscribed to by "persons interned in the course of executing measures necessitated by the state of martial law" (Article 1, Ex. 12), for the cancellation of their permits to have radios and automobiles (Article 2), and for the seizure of their radios and automobiles as well (Article 2).

And Arrete No. 17 of July 11 further classified the authority of the Director General of sequestered property to allocate funds for the "expenses of internment" (Ex. 19).

While internment is thus an unconcealed fact, there are no counterparts of the published sequestration orders from which precise statistics of the program may be adduced. On the contrary, people are put into internment camps solely on the strength of administratively issued warrants, and these warrants are completely inaccessible for examination in Egypt, not to mention analysis and collation abroad. This much, however, is known beyond dispute. On the night of May 14, six hundred persons, about three hundred from Cairo and the same number from Alexandria were rounded up and interned. The six hundred included people known for their opposition to the Government, others known or suspected of being communists, and at least one hundred and fifty Jews selected for their association in the past with Zionist organizations or activities which up to that time had borne no official stigma. There have been intermittent additional internments since, and some releases. The net result to date is that there are about

not to abandon it of their own accord. Symbolizing occidental customs, manners, and religion, Jews are, in the Egyptian mind, the arch foreigners, and with little effort can be made the scapegoats for all national ills. Moreover, since the majority of Jews are stateless, they can be maltreated with the minimum risk of protest or sanctions by other powers. Having discovered how easy it is to despoil Jews, Egypt has shown no signs of developing sufficient public morality to leave off until this human source of political and economic capital is exhausted.

It is possible that the end of military mobilisation in Egypt will produce a calmer internal situation, and that the more brutally violent measures against Jews will subside. Even this is quite doubtful, since the policy of anti-Semitism allows no relaxation of propaganda and social and economic measures, and wherever these are maintained at high pitch, violence appears at the slightest provocation. In any event, if Egypt persists on her present course, the only question will be the rate at which her 75,000 Jews will see themselves being destroyed. Until the compassion of the outside world asserts itself, they will remain isolated and abject, hostages without hope.

MI:RS

A small item in the Egyptian press poignantly reveals the miserable condition of life which is the lot of 75,000 human beings. An Arab student sent his photograph to Akher Saa, accompanied by this letter: "It seems that the majority of people in Egypt do not know that among Egyptian Moslems there are some with light skins. Whenever I board a trolley, people around me point their fingers at me and I hear them say: 'A Jew ... A Jew ...' More than once, I have been beaten up for that reason. That is why I beg you to publish my photo and specify that I am not a Jew and that my name is Adham Moustafa Chaleb." (Ex. 25).

Systematic, thoroughgoing anti-Semitism came late in Egypt, but in a few short months it has darkened the lives of 75,000 people. Granted that it was the military campaign in Palestine which fanned Egyptian anti-Semitism into its present stage, it has become too firmly rooted to be expected to disappear when a settlement of the Palestine issues is reached. On the contrary, there is every indication that the Government, chronically precarious -- and the more so as the people learn of such events as the recent Egyptian military debacle -- will seek to utilize anti-Semitism as a political tactic to keep itself alive.

An officially nurtured program of nationalism and xenophobia has in recent years been the only means of placating extremists and diverting the great underfed, semi-literate, fanatic masses. Anti-Semitism is so readily used as a central mobilizing force for this program that the Palace and the Government, bankrupt of more constructive policies, can be counted upon

Several clubs, such as the Heliolido at Heliopolis, have advised their Jewish members that club facilities would no longer be available to them, and that universal sympton of anti-Semitism in its ugliest form, signs reading "No Jews or dogs allowed," has made its appearance in Egyptian cafes.

The catalogue of indignities is almost endless. It also includes blackmail, petty and grand, on individuals, firms, and entire communities; and a host of vexations connected with the everyday events of life. The blackmail has taken the form of a threat by an Arab to a Jew sitting next to him in a movie to denounce him to the authorities if he does not hand over the contents of his wallet. It has also taken the form of compelling Jewish firms to make agreements — in the greatly reduced area of commercial operation which persists -- in terms dictated by Arab business associates on the threat of recommending sequestration if the terms are rejected. And under various forms of pressure, the Jewish communities have been coerced into making large contributions to the Egyptian Army Welfare Fund (Ex. 24).

Vexations crop up in every aspect of Jewish life. The few Jews who are permitted to leave the country find that their passports or other credentials are marked with the notation "by special permission," a phrase universally understood by Egyptian officials at the borders or abroad to mean that the bearer is a Jew. Jews who seek to validate real estate transfers at the office for registration of deeds are either made to wait inordinately or fail entirely to obtain the indispensable formalization. It is even reported that during one of the more violent periods, a Jewish funeral procession had to drape the coffin with a cross, which, although also an unpopular symbol, made it possible for an occidental-looking group to go through the streets unmolested.

disgruntled Jewish ex-employee in retaliation for having been dismissed, and the Gattegno and Benaion bombings were blamed upon Zionists responding to a newspaper advertisement of those stores which stated that their owners deplored "criminal Zionism." The second bombing in the Jewish Quarter was described as the revenge of one of the two Jewish sects whose imaginary dispute had finally prevailed as the official cause of the bombing that had taken place three months earlier.

But it is not only such incidents of wholesale violence that the Jews of Egypt have had to face. On May 14, a Jewish doctor was unaccountably shot to death at the door of his Cairo home; on August 16, the son of the Jewish manager of an Alexandria hotel was stabbed seven times, when he tried to explain to a group gathered outside of the hotel that a lighted window seen there during an air alert was in the room of a client who had not complied with the regulations; and very few days pass during the relatively quiet periods between large scale riots in which one or more similar crimes against individual Jews do not take place. In Cairo, any Jew who sets forth in the street after dark is literally risking his life; and in Alexandria, even though recent history is somewhat less bloody there, Jewish housewives are afraid to go to the Arab marketplaces, as they normally did in the past, to do their daily shopping.

The anti-Jewish atmosphere is felt everywhere. "Kill the Jewish dogs" punctuates the street-corner talk of loiterers; Jewish children find attendance of any but a Jewish school unbearable; anonymous letters to Jews threatening death, not unknown even a year ago, have now become common; and at Helouan, a large group of Jewish families have received anonymous warnings to give up their houses and apartments if they want to escape grave danger.

Frightening as the foregoing authenticated report may be, it is fragmentary, purporting to deal with no more than the highlights of a week of terror in Cairo. Granted that the week chosen was probably the peak thus far reached in Egypt's current course of infamy, and granted, too, that Cairo has shown itself thus far as the best stamping ground of violence, the article cannot be said to have exaggerated the tragic position of Jews, foreigners, and other minorities. On the contrary, it does not touch at all upon many particular incidents and general aspects of recent Egyptian history which have pervasively stripped these groups of hope, safety, and dignity.

The bombing reported in the National Zeitung, of Cairo's two largest department stores (Circurel and Orosco) during the night of July 19, was one of a series. On June 20, there was an explosion in Cairo's Jewish Quarter which took the lives of 34, wounded 60, and left 150 homeless. The results would have been far worse but for the almost miraculous coincidence that a second charge was discovered by a Jewish veteran of a British mine-removal squad who was able to detach the detonating apparatus in time. In addition to the deaths and serious injuries, acknowledged in the Egyptian press, attributable to the explosion, there were numerous stabbings and beatings by a mob. It now appears that it was only the prevention of the second explosion and the barricading of the entrance to the Jewish Quarter by its residents which prevented this fully planned supplement to the disaster from reaching the dimensions of a massacre.

On July 28, there was an explosion at the Ades store, which like the Circurel and Orsco stores, is owned in major part by Jews. On August 1, two other large Jewish-owned establishments, Gattegno and Benzion, were bombed. On September 22, a second explosion occurred in the Jewish Quarter,

which, according to the Egyptian press resulted in 14 deaths and 27 cases of serious injury (later editions reported 20 and 61, respectively). Again, there was an unknowable number of victims of subsequent mob action rather than the explosion itself. This time, the Egyptian authorities did not permit any victims to be taken to the Jewish Hospital, apparently because it was feared that the professional staff there would be less likely to suppress its discovery of the true cause of many of the injuries and deaths.

Not the least loathesome aspect of these disasters is the official explanation of the causes. The first bombing in the Jewish Quarter was attributed in the alternative to (1) an intramural rift between two Jewish sects or (2) careless storage of explosives by Jews, the latter of course carrying the implication that Jews were hiding arms, or (3) a vaguely stated "criminal act." (Journal d'Egypte, 21 June 1948, p. 5, col. 6. For a sampling of the Egyptian press's coverage of the several bombings, see Ex. 23). When leaders of the two sects in question joined in a declaration denying any mutual animosity, their statement was not allowed to pass the censor's office. The patent fraud in the second explanation is laid bare by the fact that no other arms were found in the Jewish Quarter in spite of long-continued investigations (although the newspapers falsely asserted that "certain quantities of explosives have been seized in Jewish houses"). In any event, the press itself soon abandoned this theory, doubtless finding it too unpersuasive even on current standards of Egyptian journalism. The third theory, also abandoned very soon, requires no comment.

The Circurel bombing was attributed to an "aerial torpedo." Since a phantom airplane capable of landing a bomb under a covered passageway could not be relied upon more than once, no attempt was made to impute the later bombings to foreign sources. The Ades bombing was said to be the work of a

Is it anything else but incitement to attack the foreigners if the paper "Rose el Youssef" says in an article by Ihsan Abdul Kuseas: "What can we still expect from UNO, considering their attitude on the Palestine question? Up to now we have doubted that the world is hostile to us. Today, this doubt has become certainty. We are fighting a world which is ill-disposed towards us, a world which fights us because it fears us. We must not be silent any longer. We must take revenge."

In this or similar manner, the whole of the Egyptian press went on for days. Morning, noon or evening, they informed their readers that the Western Powers, America, Britain and the whole of Europe, were to blame for every misfortune of the Arab and Mohammedan World, that they were also to blame for the very presence of Jews in Palestine, for the desire of the Jews for a Jewish State and its practical fulfilment, that they were likewise to blame for the necessity of making war against the Jews and for preventing the Arab States from winning that war.

A SAVAGE MURDER

One of the first foreigners to become a victim of the fury of the Cairo mob, was the American Haas, a specialist, who had come to Egypt by invitation of the Government itself. His car, in which he, his wife and an Egyptian married couple, their friends, drove about the old city of Cairo, was ambushed and surrounded by the mob. The passengers were dragged out of the car, stoned and stabbed with knives. The police intervened, but only in order to take the two women to the nearest police station, leaving the two men, the American and Egyptian, to the raving rabble. Mrs. Haas implored the police officials to send assistance to her husband, she asked to be permitted to telephone the American Embassy, she demanded to be set free in order to get help for her husband. All her demands were refused. The other woman, an Egyptian, had been badly beaten up with sticks and was in great pain. Medical assistance was denied. Finally, the two men were dragged to the police station. The American, bleeding from numerous wounds on his head and body was obviously in a hopeless condition. The Egyptian was likewise seriously injured. The two men were thrown to the floor; medical aid was refused and the American's wife was allowed to watch for hours, in helpless despair, the death-struggle of her husband. Finally he died in the police station. Meanwhile the Egyptians tried to blackmail Mrs. Haas into signing a protocol written in Arabic, the contents of which she did not understand. A translation was refused. The American Embassy learnt of this incident only accidentally and after many hours. Several British subjects had been attacked in the same quarter; one of them managed to escape and informed the British Embassy. An official of the British Embassy then discovered the American woman and informed the American Embassy.

Hardly less revolting was the case of the French boxing trainer, M. Henri Gaillard, who had been invited to come to Cairo as the official coach for the Egyptian Olympic team. On Sunday night, upon leaving a cinema in the center of Cairo together with a friend, another Frenchman, he was attacked and so badly wounded by knife-stabs that he died shortly after. Gaillard's friend was likewise seriously wounded. The same thing happened to two other Frenchmen, one of them an assistant to the French Military Attache. Further-

absolutely nothing to prevent the excesses. This seems to confirm the assumption that the Government preferred the fury of the people to turn against foreigners and Jews, rather than against itself. In fact, to a certain degree, the Government was giving assistance to the excesses by ordering a blackout in Cairo after the explosion on Monday night, that is, after the pogroms had already started. This in spite of the fact that the Government knew only too well that actual air attacks had taken place neither on Saturday nor Monday. Thus, in the narrow and completely darkened back-streets and alleys of the old city of Cairo, the mob, protected by the blackout could do what it liked. Not until Thursday was the blackout actually lifted.

It is safe to assume that the Egyptian Government at last did take steps to put an end to the mob-rule in the streets of Cairo, not because of the excesses against local minorities, but because of the serious incidents in which several foreigners; Americans, Britons, Frenchmen, Greeks, etc., were involved, and because of the extremely sharp protests by their respective embassies.

FANNING HATRED OF THE WEST

Immediately after the Arab League had accepted the second truce, the Egyptian press -- acting in accordance with the press of the other Arab States -- opened a wild campaign against the Western Powers. No doubt, this campaign formed an essential part of the official policy of diversion which aimed at directing the fury and disappointment of the population away from the Government and against other objects, such as Jews, minorities and foreigners. I was told by an Arab journalist that orders for this campaign were given by the Egyptian Government itself. Written instructions were issued to all newspapers, requesting them to print violent attacks, both in leading articles and news-items, against Great Britain and the U.S.A., and to threaten them with a change in Arab foreign policy. The Egyptian press went all out to follow these instructions and the various newspapers vied with each other in violent attacks on the Western Powers. Naturally, these attacks were not without effect on the Arab population, impulsive and undisciplined as it is.

The well-known Cairo daily "Mokattam," wrote alia: "How often have the Great Powers betrayed us with their apparent meekness and their honeyed words. But at the decisive moment meekness changes to harshness, and friendliness becomes rough and rude. We however, were neither weak nor stupid when we put our trust in the manoeuvres of the Great Powers. Honesty, candour and good faith -- these traditional qualities of the Arab -- made us credulous. But now at last we have learnt that the Great Powers, though great as far as territories and population are concerned, are small when it comes to character. They are under the influence of the Zionist gangs which have infiltrated into every country. At the first opportunity, the Arab Group of States will turn all its forces against its brutal oppressors and tear from their hands its violated rights. As soon as these Great Powers, our Suppressors, are involved in another war, which may be tomorrow, they will again implore us to give them material and moral assistance. But then we are going to take revenge for the violation of our dignity and for the sacrifice of our rights on the altar of their stupid politics."

more, four Greeks and members of an English family were attacked and more or less seriously injured.

PROTESTS BY THE POWERS

The diplomatic representatives of the U.S.A., Great Britain, France, Greece and Italy, sharply protested, both verbally and in writing, against these acts of violence against their nationals. It is believed that Great Britain even threatened with a military intervention to protect her subjects. The Egyptian Foreign Secretary offered apologies, but only several days after the riots did the Egyptian Government decide to reinforce the police patrols in the streets of Cairo and to call in some mounted frontiersmen. A conference was held in the Home Office, where steps for the maintenance of law and order was discussed, and on the same day the Director of Public Security, Saber Trantaui, said it was "necessary to prevent incidents which might (!) be provoked by irresponsible persons in order to cause breaches of the peace."

The Egyptian Press was prohibited from publishing even the slightest intimation of the riots or from mentioning the Egyptian and foreign victims. Nor was anything to be said about the protests by the various foreign diplomats or the apologies which the Egyptian Foreign Secretary was forced to offer. The Foreign Press representatives were prevented from reporting even the least significant of the incidents. However, the news of the death of the French boxing trainer Caillard, which appeared in a French paper published in Alexandria, escaped the eye of the Censor. It was stated among other things that Caillard died of his wounds which he received in the night from Sunday to Monday, when he and a friend were attacked by a mob and seriously wounded with knives. Obviously, the Alexandria Censor had taken this for an item of sport news and therefore paid no attention to it, whereas in Cairo in the obituaries of Caillard and in the reports of his funeral to which the French Consul had invited the whole French Colony, no mention whatever was made of the cause of his death.

QUESTIONS AS YET UNANSWERED

In other Arab countries, where there are no minorities and fewer Europeans on whom the mob's fury could have been discharged, the Government had to take the blame. Thus, serious riots occurred in Damascus as well as in several towns of Transjordan, and King Abdullah personally had to go to Erhid to calm the agitated minds. In Egypt, however, a few hundred defenceless people had to pay with their lives, in order to spare the Government -- for the time being -- the need to explain:

Why it had promised the people a swift victory, whereas it actually led them into a long and hopeless war;

Why it misled the people by continuous and reckless reports of victories, whereas in fact the military situation was constantly deteriorating;

Why, after the end of the first truce, it resumed the war, although the prospects of victory were even smaller than at the beginning of the war;

finally, why, following the truce order of the Security Council, the government promised the people that it would disobey the order and fight till "final victory" and "to the last drop of blood," although it knew only too well that the Arab States would accept the second, and this time, final truce.

21 July 1948, p. 10, col. 2 and 28 July, p. 15, col. 2). That there has been not only apathy but positive encouragement by the police toward the mobs in every riot of recent months is confirmed on all sides.

Moreover, the Egyptian press completely belies the Government's protestations of innocent incapacity. Censorship is so complete that almost nothing can get into Egyptian newspapers without the Government's approval. Under these circumstances, the unrelenting anti-Jewish campaigns, especially in the Arab language papers which have had the greatest inflammatory influence on the masses, are visible proof of the Government's direct contribution to the pogroms.

That the outside world knows very little of Egypt's recent venture into Hitlerian brutality on a national scale is a tribute to the censorship established there on May 15. In spite of the murder by howling mobs of Henri Gaillard, a French national invited to Egypt to coach her Olympic boxing team, and of Stephen Haas, a citizen of the United States in Egypt at the invitation of the Egyptian Government, and in spite of numerous stabbings and beatings and stonings of other French nationals, and British, Greek and Italian subjects, all of which eventually reached the foreign press, no comprehensive picture of the inferno which rages behind Egypt's iron curtain has yet gotten through. On August 10 and 13, however, the National Zeitung of Basle, Switzerland, published a dispatch from one of its correspondents, which, more than any other which has appeared thus far, communicates the frightening quality of life inside Egypt. Because this dispatch is the most revealing we have yet found, and because it has been verified in every detail by other eye-witnesses to whom we have submitted it, we set forth a translation of it here in full:

TERROR IN CAIRO

REPORT OF A SWISS EYE WITNESS

The capital of Egypt, by far the largest city of the Middle East, recently passed through days of terror unparalleled even in the chequered and agitated history of Cairo. For several days the Arab mob, disappointed by the truce which the Security Council had ordered and the Arab politicians accepted, worked its rage off in a pogrom of unexampled savagery -- first against the Jews but also against many Europeans and even Egyptians. As regards the number of dead and injured during the week of July 18 to 25, both diplomatic and well-informed private circles agree that it is on no account under, probably rather over, 150. From private Arab sources I understand that the number of dead — not counting severe injuries -- is at least 50, "most of them Jews," it is added. Egyptian officials refuse to give any figures. Asked whether the figures generally quoted are correct, they are content to describe them as "considerably exaggerated."

The riots were caused by the following train of events. First, the bombing of Cairo by a Jewish 'plane on Friday, July 16, which for a number of reasons resulted in great excitement among the population. For one thing, this was the first serious air raid on the Egyptian capital. The alarm was not sounded until the first bombs had been dropped. This incidentally led the King to order several high Civil Defence officers to be court-martialled. Also it so happened that the Moslem world at that time was celebrating The Ramadan month of fasting, and the air raid occurred at the very hour when, shortly after sunset, after a day of fasting, the first meal was permitted. The four bombs which were dropped, fell near the Royal Palace, in one of Cairo's most densely populated quarters, destroying a dozen houses and killing a large number of people.

A "GOVERNMENT MANOEUVRE"

Second, the alleged Jewish air raid on Cairo on Saturday July 17th, eve of the truce. It has since been ascertained, beyond any doubt, that on that day no enemy 'plane was attacking Cairo. Nevertheless the alarm was sounded at the same early hour as on the day before, and a tremendous barrage was put up for more than an hour. The two fires which I watched myself, were caused not by enemy bombs but by ack-ack shrapnels. There is every reason to believe that the spectacle of this alleged air raid and the uncommonly violent defence were a manoeuvre of the Government carefully contrived with an eye on the events of the day before and the likely reaction of the people to the acceptance of the truce.

Third, the acceptance of the truce which occurred on Sunday, July 18th, and was announced to the people the following morning. In order to gauge the effect of this event, it must be remembered that the press both of Egypt and of all other Arab countries had forecast, as a plain matter of course, the flat rejection of the new truce although its eventual acceptance by the Arab League could really never be in doubt. Day by day, it had been asserted

both in the press and by responsible statesmen, that after the experience of the first truce, there could be no question of agreeing to another truce; that the Arab peoples would prefer to fight to the last drop of blood; that they would budge neither to the Security Council nor to the Western Powers; that any Sanctions would inflict greater harm on the Powers than on the Arab countries, and that on all these matters there was the very fullest agreement.

STRATEGY OF DECEPTION

That all these resounding fulminations were no more than literature, that the King of Transjordan, Abdullah, master of the only really efficient Arab army, had refused to go on fighting, that Ibn Saud too and Lebanon had lost interest in the war which only Iraq and Syria were prepared to continue -- that other than accept the truce, all this was not even known to those usually well-informed (an Arab journalist, as late as Sunday, actually took a wager for a non-acceptance of the truce), let alone to the men in the street. Thus the news of the acceptance was bound to be met with anger and indignation, and the government of Cairo, as well as of the other Arab States, could not but fear that the gathering storm would hit, with all its fury, the politicians responsible.

The last and most important cause of the riots was the bomb explosion in one of Cairo's main thoroughfares during the night of July 19 and 20, when the two largest department stores, both owned by Jews, were almost totally wrecked and widespread damage, as well as loss of life, was caused. Although it was clear from the outset that a mine had been laid, the Government made highly suspicious efforts to create the impression that a bomb had been dropped from the air. Immediately after the explosion, another tremendous ack-ack barrage was staged. Reports spoke of an "unidentified 'plane," not without stating the direction from which it was said to have come and investigations were declared to have established that the explosion was due to an "aerial torpedo." The papers next morning printed huge headlines denouncing the "criminal Jewish air raid after the truce had started." Egypt was said to have lodged a strong protest with the Security Council -- actually no such protest was ever lodged -- and the officially inspired imagination went so far as to allege the existence of a "secret Zionist airfield on Egyptian territory" from which the "flying fortresses" were said to have taken off to drop the "aerial torpedo."

SCAPEGOATS

In order to bolster up the theory that this was indeed an air raid, the Censor not only prohibited any indication that the explosion might have had different causes, but also on the afternoon after the explosion, bore a headline relating to the French Government crisis. The whole edition had to be withdrawn and another issued with a headline about the previous night's "air raid." Only a week later, on July 24th the Censor condescended to permit publications of the news that the former Under-Secretary of State in the Home Office, Hassan Rifaat Pasha, co-director of the wrecked Jewish department store, had informed the Solicitor General that the explosion had been caused not by a bomb from the air but by a "mine planted by unknown persons."

The actual reasons behind this obviously well planned and skilfully executed bomb attempt, were explained in Cairo as follows. According to one version, the mine had been planted by the notorious terrorist organization, the Moslem Brotherhood, for the purpose of (a) destroying Jewish property; (b) protesting against the acceptance of the truce, and (c) making difficulties for the Government. Another version is that certain Government circles themselves had been responsible for the explosion, hoping thus to divert the people's fury to Jews and Europeans. In any case, it is certain that the explosion was the last signal for the bloody riots which had already begun on the Saturday after the air raid but which did not reach their full severity till Monday and Tuesday.

JEW-BAITING - THE SPEARHEAD OF GENERAL LAWLESSNESS

In those days, even as late as Sunday, July 25, when I left, Cairo was entirely given over to the terror of the Arab mob which, evidently incited and led by agitators, roamed about the street, howling and screaming "Yahudi, Yahudi" (Jews). Every European person was attacked, stones were thrown, and many people, having been knifed, were trampled to death. The worst scenes passed off in the Jewish quarter, where the mob moved from house to house, from flat to flat, killing hundreds of Jews, though the world will never know the exact figure. A violent demonstration was staged in front of Shepherds Hotel which is almost entirely inhabited by foreigners. No one who did not have to, would venture out, because even in the main street a foreigner would not be safe. I myself was warned by an official in the Foreign Office not to come and see him as I had intended to.

There are eye-witness accounts of the regular man-hunts which took place in and around the Jewish quarters, where groups of Jews -- men, women and children -- were running through the narrow streets, pursued by the howling, shouting mob, until they ran either straight into another gang coming from the opposite direction, or were thrown to the ground, hit by stones, trampled upon, stabbed or beaten down without mercy. It is certain that among the victims were several Egyptians in European dress, two of whom were killed, and some badly wounded. Also, one of the leading chiefs of the Cairo police, Selim Seki, was seriously beaten up, as he was unable to convince the mob that a chief of police was going about on foot and in civilian clothes. He eventually managed to escape whereupon he returned to the place of the attack, accompanied by twenty uniformed constables, and took his revenge.

GOVERNMENT ABETTING EXCESSES

One of the pretexts with which official quarters tried to justify the excesses of the mob, while at the same time several hundred Jews were being arrested, was that allegedly, the Jewish inhabitants of Cairo had signalled to the hostile air-craft by disregarding the blackout orders and by using burning cigarettes. During the first few days, the Government did

for In addition Jews are subjected to recurrent murderous rioting, bombings, and blackmail, not to mention incessant indignities and vexations which make the ordinary pursuits of life an ordeal of torture. After the most inhuman excesses in the reign of terror, there have been official statements of regret and disclaimers of official responsibility, but they have been half-hearted and hollow-sounding. All Egypt knows, for example, that at the beginning of July, two hundred and fifty professional assassins and thugs were recruited in the villages and sent to Cairo, and that they were the spearhead for the great riots of that month. Since this group had been interned at El Tor during the war, and after their release had been sent back to their villages where they remained under the surveillance of the police, their concurrence upon Cairo was manifestly impossible without governmental cooperation, if not direction.

To establish the complicity of the Government, it is not necessary to rely upon such facts, however, commonly known in Egypt and unanimously confirmed by eye-witnesses. Official responsibility follows from the events themselves. Since May 15, Egypt has been under martial law. Domestic controls are comprehensive. Even on the unrealistic assumption that the Government could not control the first riot because it was taken by surprise, it is impossible to argue that a country geared for a military campaign, and maintaining blackouts, inspections, courts martial and the like, was unable to hold the repeated mob manifestations in check. On the contrary, both the British Ambassador and the American chargé d'affaires at Cairo emphasized the failure of timely police intervention in the riots of July 19 which, among other things, included grave assaults on British subjects and the murder of Stephen Haas, an American citizen (New York Times,

On accusation of having spoken ill of the King, for example, or upon failure to explain the contents of a package to the satisfaction of a policeman on the street, the "suspect" is arrested, detained for questioning for several hours or even a day or more, and then, in the usual case, released. Here, again, censorship and the very nature of the measure make it difficult to know exactly how broadly it is applied, but there can be no doubt that the application is of sufficient volume and intensity to constitute another grievous harassment of the Jewish Community. In spite of censorship, disclosures in the Egyptian press, both of arrests and releases, are so frequent that the major dimensions of this type of official action against Jews cannot be denied (Ex. 22).

In the aggregate, the foregoing measures, all carried out under color of legality and founded upon laws and regulations studiously cast in terms plausibly connected with the emergency in Egypt, constitute a governmental program which has already reduced Egypt's 75,000 Jews to a state of barely endurable oppression. If this program should continue on its indicated course, it will annihilate their freedom, their fortune, and their security.

II

Popular Manifestations

The governmental measures for which there can be no denial of official responsibility, have been enough, without more, to destroy the personal and economic security of Egypt's 75,000 Jews, and promise to reduce them to a lower and lower state of degradation. They are only a part, however, of the forces of destruction visited upon the Jewish community,

has reached pervasive dimensions. The last refuge of the oppressed, their own homes, are no longer a safe haven for Egyptian Jews.

In Proclamation No. 30 of June 6, already referred to above, one finds curious verification that invasion of homes has become an almost routine feature of Egyptian administration under martial law. So little official respect remains for the sanctity of homes, that the proclamation grants to "functionaries of the State Administration of Telegraphs and Telephones and of the Bureau of Traffic ... the right of visitation and search, without need of the formalities provided by the two codes of criminal inquiry, of premises and homes where the possession of equipment or automobiles within the scope of this proclamation is suspected" and confers upon them in this connection, "the qualifications of officers of the judiciary police." (Article 5, Ex. 12).

Another confirmation, notable for its consummate irony, occurs in the account given in Al-Ahram, an Arabic newspaper of Cairo, of the explosion in Cairo's Jewish quarter on September 22. After giving details of the disaster, which was said to have caused fourteen deaths and the serious injury of twenty-seven, the article states that "the police proceeded throughout the night" -- the explosion took place at half past two in the afternoon-- "with a search in the apartments of Jewish suspects living in the Jewish quarter." (Ex. 21).

Closely associated with the incessant official visitations is a program of individual arrests and round-ups for examination at a police post. Pretexts of the same kind as underlie searches of homes are made the basis of official examinations before the Egyptian counterpart of a magistrate's court.

Defense," and requires all landlords and tenants of buildings in those areas to file full information regarding all occupants with the deputies in the area responsible for maintaining martial law. While this proclamation, even if its tardy appearance is overlooked, fails to put the stamp of legality on the actual evictions which took place in the past, its significance for the future is not to be measured legalistically. Judged ■■ it must be against the atmosphere and events surrounding it, it can only augur ill for the safety of Jewish homes in Egypt.

In addition to these evictions and the overhanging threat of additional ones, Jews in Egypt have been subjected to another shattering invasion of the sanctity of their homes -- night searches by police officers. On the pretext of searching for arms, for Zionist literature, radio transmitters, and even, in the case of families of which a member has been interned, telephones, homes are entered and minutely examined. Except that these visits typically occur at night, they have in general not been characterized by the kind of brutality which was common in their German Gestapo counterparts. It is also probable that in general searches are not conducted without a warrant issued by ■ higher authority, although the fear of inducing reprisals or additional arbitrariness on the part of the searching policemen has in practice discouraged victims from asking for a showing that the authorization for the search is in order. But the ultimate in decorum cannot erase the frightening aspect of living in expectation of official nocturnal inspections. Moreover, the phenomenon cannot be dismissed as affecting only a few Jewish homes. On the contrary, in spite of the strictest censorship, and the inherently inconspicuous quality of examining private homes at night, it is known that the program

relatives, it was necessary for the Rabbi of Cairo to announce that the Synagogue would be opened as a refuge for the victims of this measure. Almost immediately, it should be added, the vacated apartments were made available to Egyptians who still retain possession of them. In fact, the only reference to this incident we have been able to find in the Egyptian press was an item announcing that one thousand applications had been received for the "forty-five apartments" -- the number is grossly understated -- in the forbidden zones, recently evacuated (Journal d'Egypte, 29 July 48, p. 2, col. 7).

This incident brought forth a most vigorous protest from M. Pons, the French Consul in Cairo. While this protest could not undo the fait accompli, it is believed it had a salutary effect, for an order issued several days later for a like evacuation of Jewish residences in the area surrounding the then central office of the Arab League (since moved to a different place in Cairo) was countermanded by Nokrachi Pasha at the last moment, so late, in fact, that in some cases, furniture had already been removed from apartments.

A retroactive attempt to supply a pseudo-legalistic foundation for this measure was made considerably after the event. On July 26, Proclamation No. 41 was published in the Journal Officiel (Ex. 20). It is noteworthy that only an Arabic text was released, the official text in French, ordinarily released simultaneously, not being made available for distribution until August 12. By its terms, Proclamation No. 41 merely designates areas, each of a radius of two hundred meters, surrounding five royal palaces, the Ministry of National Defense, "the barracks, depots and other premises of the army to be determined by order of the Minister of National

Moreover, there can be no confidence that the Government will continue to hold itself within the limits it has in general maintained thus far in respect of Jewish internments. In view of the broadside campaign in the press and extremist propaganda against Jews generally, the distinction between Zionists and non-Zionists, long since erased in publicity media and mass manifestations, has perhaps become too refined to persist as a criterion for official action.

But quite aside from the threat of internment which, for the near future at least, may continue to have dimensions less than devastating to the entire Jewish community, the personal security of Egyptian Jews has been destroyed. Of the terrorism and riots, of the bombings, lynchings, and murders, not to mention the smaller vexations visited upon Jews, we shall speak more fully below. Before turning to that most terrifying aspect of Jewish life in Egypt, an aspect for which the Government unconvincingly disavows responsibility, two more uncontestedly official anti-Jewish measures should be noted.

The first took place on July 18. Without warning, without the issuance of any decree or proclamation, about two hundred and fifty Jewish families living in the area of Cairo surrounding the Abdine Palace were ordered to vacate their homes and apartments within twenty-four hours. At the same time about fifty of the men of these families and two women were rounded up and interned. Protests and appeals were unavailing, and the next day brought the spectacle of the furniture and effects of these families being piled into trucks or simply into the streets and offered for sale, since in many cases, facilities for storage could not be found. While some of these evicted were able to find shelter with friends or

In the case of the three hundred Jews interned as Zionists, the arbitrariness is especially offensive. Such foundation as exists for their seizure is their identification with pro-Zionist organizations or activities prior to Egypt's entering into its military campaign in Palestine. At the time the association or acts took place, there was nothing illegal in advocating or giving financial aid to Zionism, and although Egyptian Zionists may have had to brave the ill feeling of extremist groups, there was no official pressure to suppress Zionist organizations or to bar support to Zionist aspirations.

To intern such people because of the recent turn in Egypt's military policy could have only one conceivably justifiable reason — an abundance of caution in avoiding any military danger to the State or aid to its enemies. It is manifestly impossible, however, for Jews in Egypt to give aid to Israeli forces. There is no possibility of transmitting financial aid, not to mention supplies, to Israel from Egyptian sources. There has never been a threat of invasion by Israeli troops, which might reasonably be said to demand the eradication of all possibilities of fifth column support. There has been no history of sabotage in Egypt, and the vague charges made in the Egyptian press that Jews aided Israeli air attacks by signalling were so completely fabricated that all official pursuit of them seems to have ended as soon as the excitement of the event subsided. In any event the interned Zionists are not given any opportunity to prove their individual innocence of any such charge. Indeed, they are confronted with no charges at all, but apparently imprisoned out of simple vindictiveness for their past adherence to beliefs at odds with the objective of the Government's present adventure.

1,300 internees, distributed among three camps: (1) Huckstep, near Heliopolis, a suburb of Cairo, (2) Aboukir, formerly an R.A.F. camp, in the outskirts of Alexandria, and (3) a third camp at Port Said. There is also an internment center for women, the so-called "foreigners' Lock-up" in Cairo.

Of the 1,300 present inmates of the camps, about a thousand, comprising Jews and non-Jews, Arabs, Egyptians, and Europeans, have been interned because they are communists or actively opposed to the Government. The remaining three hundred are Jews against whom the only possible charge is that at some past time they were openly connected with activities or organizations favoring the establishment of a Jewish State in Palestine. Thus far, a program of interning Jews for no other reason than that they are Jews has not begun; it appears that, aside from the possibility of an occasional error, the imputation of Zionism to these three hundred is correct.

Although the Egyptian program of internment may be conceded to have remained until now within limits which, by comparison with the German pattern, are moderate, several grave issues are involved. To begin with, internments are made by executive order, upon a warrant issued by the Military Governor. Not only is there no legal defense to being taken, but after internment as well, the internee is left entirely without legal recourse. There is no court, tribunal, or even administrative body to which he can appeal. His only avenues for seeking relief are diplomatic representations on his behalf, if he is fortunate enough to have foreign nationality, or the intercessions of friends or relatives with the executive arm of the Government, Nokrachi Pasha alone having the authority to order release.